

338.47
W5r

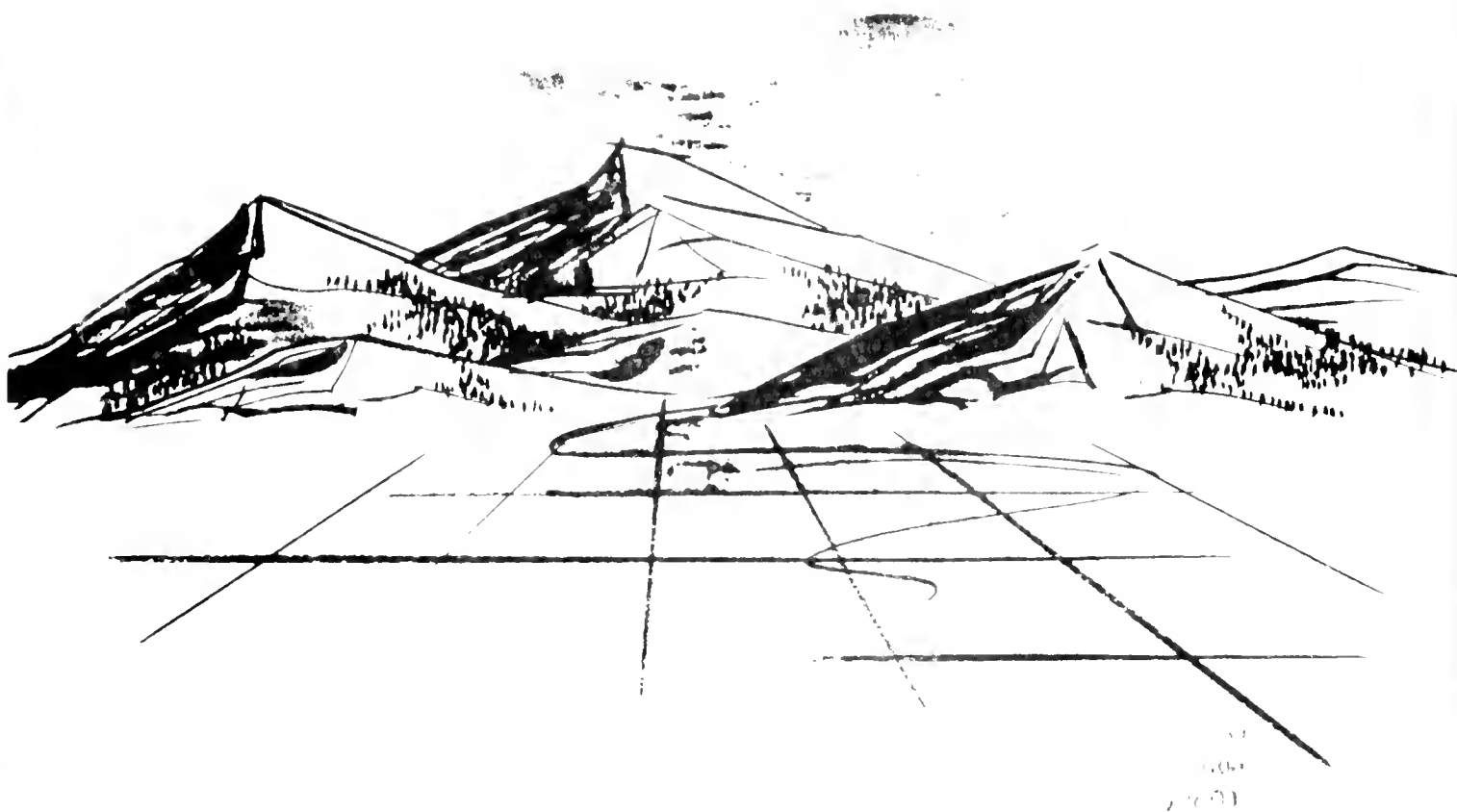
3 0864 1004 6753 2

A REGIONAL RECREATION AND TOURISM STUDY

Valley County, Montana

BY

BROOKE Y. THOMPSON



Economic Development Internship Program
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The Economic Development Internship Program
has been financed during 1970 by a grant
from the
Office of Economic Research,
Economic Development Administration,
United States Department of Commerce.

The ideas and opinions expressed
in this report
are those of the author.

They do not necessarily reflect
the views of the
WICHE Commissioners or WICHE staff.

A REGIONAL RECREATION AND TOURISM STUDY
VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA

Brooke Y. Thompson
sponsored by
Valley County Development Council
and
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Project Committee: Buell Hayward
Manson H. Bailey, Jr.
Dr. B. P. Little
Mark Etchart
George Johnson
Allan Faechner
James Christinson
George Nicholas
Joe Pratt
Phil Young

20 September, 1970

CONTENTS

<u>Chap.</u>		<u>Page</u>
	Introduction	1
1	The Resource	2
	Location.	2
	History	3
	Climate	5
	Topography.	6
	Flora & Fauna	6
	Water	7
	Size and Population	7
	Ownership	7
2	Recreational Demands and Use	8
3	Recreational Facilities and Attractions.	12
	Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir Area.	12
	Other Regional Recreational Sites	17
	The Bureau of Land Management and Recreation.	20
	Hunting	24
	Fishing	27
	Northeastern Montana Local Sites, Attractions and Celebrations.	28
	Proposed Developments	37
4	Other Agencies and Programs.	39
	Soil Conservation Service	39
	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service	40
	Farmers Home Administration	40
	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife Acquisition Program	40
	Missouri River Basin Studies.	40
	Montana Fish & Game Department.	41
	Montana State Land Board.	41
	Montana Historical Society.	41
	Montana Advertising Department.	42
	Montana Chamber of Commerce	42
	Montana State Extension Service	43
	Highway Associations.	43
	Lewis and Clark Trail	43
	Old West Trail Foundation	43
	Discover America Travel	45
5	Foreign Tourist Markets.	46

CONTENTS (cont'd)

<u>Chap.</u>	<u>Page</u>
6 Activity Oriented Recreation.	49
Glasgow.	49
Hinsdale	52
Opheim	53
Frazer	53
AVCO-Glasgow Community	53
Other Areas.	53
7 Action Recommended.	54
Primary Recommendations.	54
Secondary Recommendations.	55
Specific Recommendations	59
Literature Cited.	62

APPENDICES

A. Valley County Physical Data	A1-A3
B. Demand.	B1-B19
C. Present & Potential Tourist & Recreation Sites. . .	C1-C9
D. Fort Peck Water & Ice Data.	D1
E. Hunting	E1-E8
F. Fishing	F1-F7
G. Soil Conservation Service Recreation Study.	G1-G2
H. Federal Grants Programs	H1-H13
I. Federal Credit Programs	I1-I2
J. Federal Technical Assistance Programs	J1-J5
K. Federal Manpower Assistance Programs.	K1
L. Leavenworth Washington "LIFE" Program	L1-L2
M. Slide Show.	L1-L2
N. Northeastern Montana's Recreationland Map	N1-N2

INTRODUCTION

It is appropriate that any area develop its recreational and tourism potentials to the fullest extent possible to provide leisure time use opportunities for the local population as well as to bolster the economy by encouraging visitors from afar. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the current tourism and recreation situation in Valley County and the surrounding region of Northeastern Montana and, using this evaluation, to recommend appropriate action to enhance the future planning for recreational and tourism developments. The project was sponsored by the Valley County Development Council of Glasgow, Montana, and funded by both the Council and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

The study is regional in scope. This means that although Valley County, Montana, was the area of prime interest, the resources and special attractions of the entire surrounding vicinity were considered so that an overall view could emerge and lend itself to coordinated activity in future planning. Resource oriented recreation developments and activities (i.e., camping, hunting, fishing, etc.), as well as those which are activity oriented (i.e., swimming, playgrounds, recreation programs, etc.) are covered by this report.

To achieve the objectives of the study, extensive area reconnaissance was used to get the feel and flavor of the current situation -- the scenery, history, topography, developed areas, access, flora and fauna, economy and the people of the region involved. Public agencies at all levels of government which have anything to do with the field of recreation or tourism were contacted for information about their programs and/or developments, both existing and proposed. Private agencies and interests were also contacted for the same purpose. A questionnaire was administered during interviews with visitors at Fort Peck Area Campgrounds to gain support for suspected hypotheses. Appropriate publications were used to provide background information and in some cases direction to the study.

Everyone contacted during the course of this study was exceptionally helpful and interested. To list all would take more space and time than the reader would care to read, and the possibility of an omission would cause more torment than the author would care to bear. It is here, then, that I acknowledge

all those who shared their information, their comments and suggestions. Without their support a study such as this would have been impossible.

CHAPTER 1

THE RESOURCE

For years the recreational resources of Northeastern Montana have lain dormant, virtually untapped and unnoticed by throngs of vacationers, speeding east to the great urban centers or west to the mountains and Pacific coast. The local people, of course, have used the facilities and developments, but their numbers are small, their impact minimal. It has only been recently that the recreation and tourism potential of the area has been acknowledged (and this will still be disputed by some). Valley County and Northeastern Montana will never be another Yosemite or Yellowstone, but this is neither necessary nor desirable. With proper planning, the recreational potential of the region can be enhanced for the accommodation and enjoyment of many more users than at present, without the resource damage which has occurred elsewhere. The ingredients are present to make Valley County and Northeastern Montana an attractive area for an overnight stop, a weekend outing or a lengthy vacation for the tourist as well as providing the local resident with opportunities to spend leisure time with enjoyment.

Among the many factors which make any area attractive for recreation and tourism, the most important are: 1) A resource -- the prime factor; 2) demand -- people who want to use the resources; and 3) facilities -- to accommodate those who have come to enjoy the resource. Facilities may be created by enterprising development and construction projects; demand may be created by enterprising advertising and promotional projects; but both will end as failures unless the resource is interesting and attractive to begin with. In Valley County and vicinity the recreational resource is largely based on its colorful history, wide open spaces and natural setting rather than cultural events and night life as might be found in large cities. The following, then, is a description of the characteristics of that resource.

Location

Valley County, Montana, is located in the Northern high plains, abutting Canada to the North, the Missouri River and Fort Peck Reservoir to the South. To the East, at a distance of some 80 miles, is the North Dakota border and to the West about 75 miles are the Little Rocky Mountains, the easternmost part of the great Rocky Mountain chain in Northern Montana.

History

Historically, Valley County and vicinity was inhabited by wandering bands of Gros Ventre and Assiniboiné Indians who left their marks in the form of Teepee Rings and Buffalo Jumps which may be found today. The first white men to have impact were the explorers Lewis & Clark, who passed through Northeastern Montana in 1805 and again in 1806. From their journals we can glean some idea of what the country was like then. They neither met, nor saw, any Indians in the region, but evidence of their occupation was everywhere. Sacrificial offerings of cloth and "curious collections of bushes tied up...as an offering to their medison..." (1, p253) are among the itmes seen. Great numbers of wildlife were everywhere. On May 3, 1805, near the present town of Poplar, Captain Clark recorded "...great numbers of Buf-falow, Elk, Deer, antilope, beaver Porcupins & Waterfowls...". (1, p.252)

Throughout Northeastern Montana the party was constantly amazed by the abundance of animals. An interesting episode occurred on May 14 when the party camped near the present day location of the Burke Ranch in South Valley County. Here, near the river, they discovered a large grizzly bear and six men went to attack him. The men soon learned of the tremendous ferociousness of these animals. Four men fired at a distance of forty yards, all striking the bear. "...In an instant this monster ran at them with open mouth, the two who had reserved their fires discharged their pieces...(striking him)...however this only retarded is motion for a moment..." The men, unable to pause and load their guns, were forced to flee to the river and after a chase of 300 yards, were able to conceal themselves in willows and reload.

The bear finally forced 2 men into a canoe and two others had to jump for their lives from a 20 foot cliff into the river closely persued by the enraged bear. Finally, one of the men on shore shot the bear through the head and killed it as it was about to overtake the swimming men. Upon returning to the camp, they found the rest of the party had excitement of their own as one of the boats had overturned throwing men and supplies into the boiling water. It was at once feared that the exploration, already gone more than a year and 2200 miles, would have to be called off because of damage to the instruments, medicine and merchandise. However, an extra day spent at this camp allowed it to dry. The loss was not as severe as first thought, and the journey continued. (1)

The Missouri, now covered by Fort Peck Reservoir, is no longer swift and dangerous. The grizzly bear has retreated to lands where he is not such a threat to human interests. The Indians no longer leave sacrifices along the waterways, but the rich historical heritage of the region may be seen through the writings of these explorers and gives an idea of what this land was once like.

Scientist-artist Geo. Caltin, explored the area in 1832. Prussian scientist Maximillian accompanied by Swiss artist Bodner visited in 1833, and thoroughly documented the upper Missouri River region. In 1843, John James Audobon, the noted naturalist, came, and in 1853 Isaac Stevens surveyed the region for the Transcontinental railway. During these times, besides the Indians, trappers and traders were the only permanent white residents. One of the earliest posts to be established was Ft. Galpin on the Missouri near the mouth of the Milk River, constructed in the winter of 1866-67 near the present townsite of Fort Peck. It served as a trading post and later as headquarters for the Fort Peck Indian agency before that organization was moved to Poplar in 1879. The site of old Fort Peck is now beneath the waters of the Fort Peck Reservoir, but its physical remnants had long since disappeared -- a victim of the meandering river.

From the 1880's until well after the turn of the century, the open range cattle industry flourished in Valley County and Northeastern Montana. During these wild and exciting days, big outfits such as the Circle Diamond and N_N ranged Texas cattle in the region. Charlie Russell, the famed Montana Cowboy Artist, worked for the Needringhaus Bros. on the N_N when he first arrived in Montana and many of his paintings reflect his experience here at that time.

In 1887 the Great Northern Railroad thrust into Northeastern Montana and in another year Glasgow, the principle city of the region, began to take form. An important railroad town, Glasgow gained further status in 1893 when it became the county seat of the newly created Valley County. It was also a cow town with its share of saloons and brothels. Homesteaders were beginning to have an impact on Northeastern Montana, however, the big surge of land seekers did not come until 1913 when the Fort Peck Reservation was opened to settlement. Hundreds of hopeful new settlers took upland, however, their industry and fortitude met rough competition. When the depression came to Northeastern Montana, it was accompanied by a great drouth and hordes of grasshoppers which made farming all but impossible. Discouraged, many packed up and moved on.

The middle 1930's saw the construction of Fort Peck Dam, an earthen structure nearly 4 miles long and up to 250 feet high. The project augmented the economy of Valley County during those lean, dry years. First conceived as a flood control project, it was soon realized that the dam had great potential for generation of hydro-electric power. The Dam itself was completed in 1938 and the first power generated at the hydroelectric plant was transmitted in 1943. A second electrical generating plant was put into operation in 1961, thus ending the major work on the project. The area and the economy waxed and waned considerably during the construction period depending on the activity at Fort Peck.

A final factor affecting the history of Valley County was the construction of Glasgow Air Force Base in the 1950's. At its peak during the early 1960's, nearly 3,500 military men were involved in its operation. In 1964, only two years after its total completion, the Department of Defense announced that the Base would be closed. This was accomplished by 1968. Needless to say, the Base closure hit the local economy hard and one-third of the population has left in the past 4 years. (9)

Today, the economy of Valley County, like the rest of Northeastern Montana, is based largely on agricultural use of the land and the products thus produced.

Climate

The climate of the entire region may be described as being "continental" with relatively low precipitation and a wide annual temperature range. (pA2) (12)

Summers are characteristically quite warm and relatively clear. There is a yearly average of 21 days per year during which the temperature rises to 90°F or above, however, the low relative humidity (usually less than 50%) keeps the heat from being oppressive. July and August have long periods of clear, or at worst, partly cloudy weather, having only an average of 6 and 8 days respectively of totally cloudy days. Precipitation is heaviest in the late spring and early summer, tapering off considerably in July, August and September. During these months, most rainfall comes in the form of thunderstorms in the late afternoon or evening. These are sometimes severe, accompanied by high winds and hail. From May through September, the winds are fairly constant, averaging slightly over 11 mph, usually from the North.

Winters are definitely cold, however, precipitation amounts are modest. The change from wintery to summery weather in the spring and back again in fall is customarily quite rapid. Fall is a time of cool, crisp, clear weather with much sunshine and very little precipitation. Spring is generally cool to cold with more cloudy days than sunny, or partly cloudy days, however, little precipitation is again ordinary.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the months of July and August, the peak vacation season, are the times of very pleasant weather in Valley County, conducive to outdoor activity and recreation. The fall is also desirable for outdoor sports such as hunting and fishing, because of the invigorating, clear, dry weather.

Topography

The topography of Northern Valley County and surrounding region is generally rolling to flat, broken near water courses by hills and steep breaks. At the southern edge of the area adjacent to the Missouri River and Fort Peck Reservoir the land becomes considerably rougher in character. Buttes, badlands and high hills, some up to 800 ft. in relief make the area an unusual scenic attraction.

Flora and Fauna

Traditionally the short grass prairie covered most of the region. It predominates now, except for croplands. Cottonwoods, willows, and brush follow streams, growing in low areas near water. Rocky Mountain Juniper is common in the hilly badlands surrounding Fort Peck Lake and also in the Rock Creek and Willow Creek drainages to the North. Ponderosa Pines in open stands and parks are abundant in the hills surrounding Fort Peck Lake. Sagebrush and prickly pear can be seen almost everywhere.

Northeastern Montana abounds with wildlife, the Bison is gone, except for a few in captivity near Fort Peck, and so is the buffalo wolf, the black bear and the grizzly. With these exceptions, all other native animals are present and most are relatively easy to see. Elk are common in the timbered slopes north of Fort Peck Lake. Rocky Mountain Sheep again roam the more inaccessible areas south of the reservoir where their near relatives, the Audubon Sheep, once ranged. The Audubon Sheep were exterminated to the last one earlier this century in a time when conservation practices took a back seat to the desire for sport and trophies.

The pronghorn antelope is a common sight throughout the county as are the mule deer. White tail deer inhabit areas where cover is adequate, especially near stream bottomlands. Blacktailed prairie dogs live in the Charles Russell Wildlife Range in large numbers. Fifty towns, some over a section in size have been reported. Prairie Dogs may also be seen near Nelson Reservoir and near Thoeny in northern Valley County. Gophers (Richardson's Ground Squirrel and to a lesser extent Thirteen Lined Ground Squirrels) and Blacktailed Jackrabbits are common. Beaver and mink are present in varying degrees of abundance, as are the predators -- Coyotes and Bobcats. Cougars are reported occasionally but are, at best, rare.

Larger birds that are commonly sighted include game birds -- Sage Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Hungarian Partridge and Ring-necked Pheasant as well as various hawks. Golden and Bald

Eagles as well as Wild Turkeys are less common but present. All of Northeastern Montana is attractive to waterfowl. High populations of Ducks and Geese are present except in winter.

A wide variety of game and commercial fish are found in the water of Fort Peck Lake and game fish have been introduced to some of the smaller reservoirs and impoundments.

Water

Water is an important key to the recreation potential of the area. The huge Fort Peck Dam backs up the Missouri River for a distance of 134 mi. It has over 1500 miles of rugged shoreline, more than the entire state of California, most of it remote, all of it beautiful. At maximum, it covers nearly 250,000 acres with water for downstream flood control, electrical generation and recreational use. Besides the Missouri River and the Milk River, most of the streams in Valley County are seasonal and intermittent, flowing in part or entirely underground during dry seasons, or drying up completely.

Size and Population

Northeast Montana comprises over 25,000 square miles (3) and has a population of just less than 50,000 (11), meaning that there are less than 2 persons per square mile on the average. In the eight county region, Valley County is second largest containing over 5100 square miles of territory. Size and Population statistics are given on page A3.

Ownership

Over half of Valley County is public ownership. The Fed. government controls over 45% of the land area, dividing management responsibilities between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (11% of total land), Bureau of Land Management (36% of total land). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains responsibility over land surrounding the Fort Peck Reservoir for water level control purposes. It is on this land that many of the present public use and recreation areas are developed.

Seven per cent of this total county area is State owned, administered primarily for agricultural purposes.

The remaining 46% of Valley County's total land is privately owned. Land use patterns indicate that about 1% of the total land area is classed as urban, or built up. Croplands make up over 20% of the land area and the remainder is rangeland, for grazing, wildlife and recreation. (3) (See pA3)

CHAPTER 2

Recreational Demands and Use Information

Recreational demands are a result of a variety of factors. As our nation has become more urbanized, as leisure time, affluence and mobility have increased, people have the time, the money and desire to recreate. They are actively participating in organized sports and recreation programs. They are looking to the out-of-doors for camping, picnicking, water sports, winter sports, hunting and fishing. They are engaging in more and more travel, looking for new areas to explore, new sights to see. This demand is continuing to rise and it is therefore only reasonable to plan to accommodate and take advantage of it.

One way of measuring recreational and tourist demands is to count the people who use the facilities and find out as much information as possible about them. If this is done over a period of years, a trend will emerge. Projecting these trends into the future will be helpful in future planning. They may indicate, for instance, which facilities should be developed, where money should be spent or where advertising should be directed to reap the greatest benefit and provide the greatest return in quality recreation as well as in the market place. Anyone using demand statistics and projections must realize, however, that recreation and tourism is not a static entity. Like everything else, it is subject to the whims of changing values and tastes that mark our society today. What has been demanded for the past ten years may not be significant five years hence and what is important then may not be anticipated from looking at past trends alone.

Demand trends and projections give little more than a basis for an educated guess, but when used with an intelligent assessment of current social trends and values, they can be a definite aid in meaningful planning.

The Montana Highway Commission is one source of information about state visitation. The "Montana Travel Study", (18) their most recent project published in 1966, is comprehensive, but becoming dated as it is based on information gathered 6 to 7 years ago. (see pB2, B3)

From Highway Commission studies, a fairly complete idea of the typical Montana out-of-state visitor emerges. Not surprisingly, visitor parties from the surrounding states in the western and north-central part of the country, especially Washington, California and Minnesota, and from nearby provinces in Canada.

About 80% of out-of-state travelers during the course of a year are traveling for pleasure. Well over half of those not visiting

with friends and relatives prefer to stay in hotels and motels. Approximately one party in eight camps. Over five-sixths of the parties of visitors travel on the highways in the state. One in ten uses air facilities and one in fifteen prefers rail transportation.

The typical party of visitors contains three individuals who spend almost 4 days in the state spending just under \$30 per day and traveling over 150 mi. for each day of their visit. Nearly 4 out of 10 use rest stops provided along the highways. Seven out of 10 have visited the state before and 6 out of 10 plan to return. Most plan their trip in late spring and early summer, shortly before their expected departure from home.

Previous visits and the influence of friends and relatives appear to have the most influence on planning, but over one party in ten was influenced by advertising and literature. The husband appears to have great sway in trip planning.

There is no study which gives such a comprehensive view of the visitor to the Northeastern part of the state, but there are ways that numbers of visitors may be obtained and the characteristics of statewide visitors may be applied to them.

The Montana Highway Department takes traffic counts throughout the state. From their information for 1968 on Valley County Highways over 350,000 out-of-state visitors pass through Valley County each year. If 80% are traveling for recreation, as was indicated in the Montana Travel Study, there is a potential of 280,000 visitors traveling through the area for pleasure. This does not include local and within state recreationists. (See pB4)

The figures obtained in this manner are questionable at best, but are better than none.

Visitation at Fort Peck Recreation areas has been calculated by the Corps of Engineers. (pB6-B8) It can be seen that the visitation in almost all instances has been rising in the past five years and has well surpassed 1965 projected demand figures. These figures give good recreational use trends because they indicate how many persons actually used recreation facilities regardless of state of origin.

The registration breakdown at information booths at Fort Peck provide information about the origin of visitors to the recreation area. Montana, Minnesota and Saskatchewan are the origin of most visitors. The states surrounding the Great Lakes provide many visitors to Fort Peck, more so than would be expected from statewide figures. Registration from the Pacific Coast States is high with a significant representation from all areas of the midwest. Visitation from the Southwest, the South and Northeast is apparently small.

Another source of use and demand statistics are the amount of visitors arriving by bus, plane and rail. Contacts made with Missouri River Trails Bus Line, Apache Airlines, and Burlington Northern Railroad indicates that visitors arriving in the Northeastern Montana area via these means are insignificant at this time. (See pB5 for commercial transportation information)

The Montana Fish and Game Department has been designated the State Agency responsible for outdoor recreation planning. Accordingly, this department has published the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (6) which divides the State into 7 planning districts. District six is Northeastern Montana, including Hill, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, McCone and Richland Counties.

According to the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, District six is well behind the other planning districts in the State in visitor use of State recreation areas. Only 0.5 per cent of the total visitor days at state operated areas occurred in Dist. six. Most of the use was from the local area and duration of stay information indicates most use is overnight only. (This recreation information is given on pB9)

A further assessment of present and potential demand on the recreational resources of Valley County appeared in the University of Montana study evaluating management policies of the Bureau of Land Management in the Region. (4) These researchers felt that the potential of the area for attracting recreationists from outside the local area was very limited as attractions in the county are not unique, especially when compared with recreational opportunities found several hundred miles further west. They foresaw only roadside use and overnight stays until tastes change or the higher priority areas become too crowded, and people are forced into areas such as Valley County.

Another way of gathering use and demand information is to question the users themselves and then use the data thus obtained to determine needs.

As a part of this project, interviews were conducted at Fort Peck Recreation Area Campgrounds to get comments and opinions from visitors. A total of seventy-six parties were interviewed. If at all possible, the party was interviewed as a group to get diverse comments. In this way, the total contact was 354 visitors. The results, however, are tabulated by party only. The objective of the questionnaire was basically to gain support for suspected hypotheses which seemed to be emerging during the course of the study and to find out specific information about length of stay and facilities used. Other questions were used mainly to establish a rapport between the interviewer and the visitor and to lend credence to the interview. The amount of time that

could be devoted to interviewing kept the sample small and some of the information gathered is of little or no significant value. (pB10, B11 shows the results of these interviews)

It is important to note that the Fort Peck Area is used as an overnight stop only by over one-third of the parties interviewed (question 4). These parties did not use any recreational facilities except the campground. Of those who do stay, two day (and night) visits are most common.

It is also interesting to observe that nearly one-fifth of the visiting parties arrived at the Fort Peck Recreation Area by chance, (question 6) that is, prior to the day of their arrival they had not planned to stop at Fort Peck and many had never heard of it before. If this many people are being lured into the area by what scant advertising there is, it would seem that further dissimulation of information and advertising could only increase visitation significantly.

Question 7 points out the need for more area information for visitors. Of thirty-two parties who desired information brochures, eleven or over one-third arrived too late to get them from the information booth. Perhaps the information booths could remain open longer if they opened later in the day. Presently the booths are open from 9:30 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. If this were changed to 12:00 Noon to 8:00 P.M., the late arrivals could get the information they desire. Early risers could be directed to the visitor center at the Powerhouse where information and tours would still be available from 9:30 A.M. The campground ranger could also give out brochures and pamphlets when he collects the camping fee.

Question number 10 provides sufficient reinforcement for at least two hypotheses. The need for more advertising of facilities and better directional information as well as a need for better control of mosquito problems were most frequently mentioned. Several parties interviewed even cut short their stay because of incessant mosquito attacks. It is also of note that five parties mentioned that area people were unfriendly or unhelpful. This response was spontaneous and not the result of specific questioning. This seems to point out the need for a program of instruction to help local people who meet the public to create a better impression.

A questionnaire used by the Corps of Engineers produces information which is difficult to use in a study such as this, but does give some insight into the typical Fort Peck tourist party. (The results of this questionnaire are given on pB13-19) The visiting party contains anywhere from two to six or seven people, two and four being most common. Most stay only a short while, seldom over two days. Question number four indicates that parties from far away seem to be more inclined to fill out voluntary

questionnaires such as these, since, from other studies it is known that Fort Peck receives more use from the local area than is indicated here. The typical camping party does not show much difference in preference for tents, tent trailers, pickup campers, or camp trailers. They like to use the showers and flush toilets. Camping, sightseeing and picnicking are their most favored activities followed by swimming, fishing, boating, nature study, waterskiing and hunting. Most are pleased with all services provided, however, four out of ten do not feel that the information signing in the Fort Peck area is adequate. Nearly the same amount feel that concession service is inadequate. Finally, and perhaps most significantly, most feel that area facilities and maintenance is very good. An attractive resource combined with very good facilities which are well maintained are two very prime factors necessary for quality recreation. According to the questionnaire, the Fort Peck area seems to have both of these.

CHAPTER 3

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES & ATTRACTIONS

This chapter will deal with those facilities and attractions that have to do with the recreational use of natural resources in Valley County and vicinity. Land, water, and wildlife and, for the purpose of this project, local color and history are the natural resources considered. Existing facilities, the agencies responsible for their management, as well as potentials and proposal for future developments are included in the descriptions. (See App. C)

Fort Peck Dam & Reservoir Area

The greatest single recreation attraction in the entire eastern region of Montana is the Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir. Its tremendous shoreline, most of it remote and natural, offer potential for increased recreational use by out-of-state visitors, especially as higher priority areas in the western part of the state become more crowded.

Corps of Engineers Facilities

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for the maintenance and management of Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir for downstream flood control, hydro-electrical production as well as public recreation. Most of the impact of recreational use occurs in the area immediately surrounding Ft. Peck Dam, Powerhouses and town-site.

Overnight accommodations in this area are adequate, but there is nothing in the way of plush or showy hotels, motels or restaurants. The Fort Peck Hotel, operated under a concession lease from the Corps of Engineers, is rustic, clean and comfortable. Its 45 rooms are more than adequate to meet the demands for that sort of accommodation most of the year. The Hotel's dining room is open only to catered parties and banquets. Other facilities in Fort Peck, leased by concessionaires from the Corps of Eng., include a grocery store, a cafe and the Fort Peck Theatre. The store and cafe, located in new buildings, are attractive, clean and satisfactory, but can hardly be described as being elegant. The Fort Peck Theatre, an attraction in itself, shows regular movies most of the year, but during the summer season is the scene of some very agreeable live theatre productions. The enterprise has begun only this past season, but should be encouraged, as it can only enhance the recreation potential of the area if its quality is not permitted to deteriorate.

Camping facilities in the Fort Peck Area are excellent. There is plenty of space to accommodate present use, the maintenance is generally good and the developments include flush toilets, showers and laundries for public use. The Corps, however, will eventually have to designate individual camp spaces if there is to be any grass and low growing vegetation left in campgrounds. The camping cost for one night is presently \$1.00 per party. A sewage dumping area is available for trailer owners and there are limited electrical facilities in the campgrounds.

Cabin sites may still be leased from the Corps of Engineers at various designated areas around the reservoir. This practice will be terminated when the present available sites are leased, because it is felt that this policy denies public use of public lands, and gives that right to one individual or group. The available sites left average about one-third of an acre and may be leased for \$15 to \$30 a year upon application to the Corps and meeting their standards of water and sewage developments and construction quality.

One of the attractions drawing many visitros and much favorable comment is the Powerhouse Tours and Museum.

Water oriented recreation, however, is the key to the recreation and tourism potential of Fort Peck. This abounds in unlimited, but somewhat undeveloped quantities. Swimming is an important recreation at Fort Peck. The Corps has developed a swimming area on the dredge cuts and visitors often swin in Fort Peck Reservoir near the picnic areas. Unfortunately, none of the beaches are guarded because of lack of funds. There is a public swimming pool near the downstream campground. A lifeguard and swimming instructor, funded by the Fort Peck Welfare Council,

is on duty at this pool during the summer, however, the pool is not enclosed, is not open in evenings, and is closed entirely on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for cleaning. A proposal by the Corps of Engineers for a new enclosed swimming pool is awaiting funding, and if developed, would surely serve to bolster the area recreation potential.

Boating is enhanced by a Marina, operated by a concessionaire on a lease from the Corps of Engineers. This facility provides moorings, boat launch ramps, boats, motors, fishing gear and fuel for boaters.

Another aspect of the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers in the field of recreation is the control of Reservoir fluctuations. (See Appendix D) According to the master plan, water level will be maintained for optimal recreational use during the summer months if at all possible. No swimmer or boater enjoys wading 100 yards through mire and gumbo to reach the water. Fluctuations in the past five years have been less than 14 feet and summer water levels, for the most part, have been high.

Other Corps of Engineers services are maintenance of public use facilities (two crews of two men each) and visitor information. Visitor information booths are maintained at each paved entrance to the Fort Peck Dam area. These are manned from nine-thirty A.M. until five-thirty P.M. daily during the summer season, providing information on area history, facilities, and things to do.

Collecting visitor information and comments is another function of the Corps. Information and suggestion cards are placed in conspicuous places in camping and picnic areas and in the visitor center. Visitors are encouraged to fill out the cards. Information collected in this manner is sent to the Regional Office of the Corps of Engineers in Omaha, Nebraska, for evaluation, however, the cards are first copied and locally reviewed. The results of the information gathered by this method are presented in Appendix B and discussed in Chapter Two.

Recreational use of the Fort Peck Dam Area during seasons other than summer is presently at a low level. Fishing is probably the only year around activity. In winter ice fishing is possible at least during the months of January and February and often longer. (Appendix D) There is also an interest in snowmobiling and the Corps has established a trail for this type of use. Skiing as a winter recreation appears to be out. One of the few places in the area where skiing may have been possible was off the face of Fort Peck Dam, however, it is against the policy of the Corps of Engineers to allow any activity on the face of earthen dams because of the possibility of erosion.

Other recreation areas under control of the Corps of Engineers are the Bear Creek Fishing Camp 15 miles south of Fort Peck off of State Hwy 24 and the Pines recreation area. The Pines is located about 35 miles south of Glasgow on the north shore of the Fort Peck Reservoir. Camping, picnicking and all water oriented recreation facilities are provided in a region of pine covered hills abounding with wildlife. Access has been a problem to both of these sites. It still is to the Bear Creek Area, however, the road to the Pines which is largely a county responsibility, has been graveled recently and is safe for all weather travel.

A perimeter road along Fort Peck Reservoir, directly from the Fort Peck Dam recreation areas to the Pines is presently under construction by the Corps of Engineers and is scheduled for completion in five years. It will be a wide, but low speed scenic road for all-weather travel.

Also under consideration for development is a trout pond in the vicinity of the dredge cuts. The pond would be stocked by either the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife or the State Fish and Game Department.

State Parks

The Montana Fish and Game Department is responsible for the administration of State Recreation and Park Lands. Specific areas under their jurisdiction in the immediate vicinity of Fort Peck Reservoir are the Rock Creek, Hell Creek and James A. Kipp State Parks. These areas have been set aside to provide high quality recreation experiences that are notable enough to attract people on a State, regional or national basis (6, p.F10). Aesthetic planning and management to retain natural conditions without impairment of ecological features is applied to all State Parks.

Hell Creek State Park, located twenty-six miles north of Jordon, Montana, in pine clad hills and badlands on the south shore of Fort Peck Reservoir contains 113 Acres. It is leased from the Corps of Engineers and provides facilities for camping, picnicking and water-based activities (6, p.F28).

James A. Kipp State Park is also leased from the Corps of Engineers. It is on the Missouri River at what may be considered the western extremity of the Fort Peck Reservoir, 65 miles north of Lewistown. The 465 acre park is located at the eastern edge of a wild stretch of the Missouri which remains much today as it was during the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1085=1806. Camping, picnicking, boating and fishing facilities are provided (6, p.F29).

The Montana Fish & Game Department also administers a 50 acre site on one of the Dredge Cut Ponds at Fort Peck for fishing, boating and picnicking opportunities are available.

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range

The Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range is an area managed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife for the conservation of all wildlife. It is located on lands surrounding the Fort Peck Reservoir, comprising approximately one million acres, an area almost as large as Glacier National Park. As a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, its objectives are primarily concerned with assuring the survival in the natural state, of all of the areas plant and animal species. On wildlife ranges and reguges, recreation takes a back seat to wildlife interests. Wildlife oriented recreation is stressed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife and all their developments and facilities denote this orientation.

Present developments in the Fort Peck Area include Coleman Wildlife Exhibit and Buffalo Pasture. Here, representative populations of Canada geese, and a whistling swan kept on display in a waterfowl pen. A separate pen contains Texas Longhorn Steers which played a big role in the open range cattle industry in the region. The Buffalo exhibit pen contains a small population of American Bison, several antelope and too many mule deer. The area will soon be enhanced for visitors with a small picnic area in a shaded spot near the Goose pens. In the future, a pasture containing several Rocky Mountain Elk and a prairie dog town will be included in the exhibit.

At the opposite end of the CMR Wildlife Reguge, at the Slippery Ann Station near Kipp State Park, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife has developed an 18 mile wildlife tour for mororists. The tour is a scenic, historical trip of 20 interprelative stops designed to explain historical, ecological and wildlife management relations to the visitors. Facilities for picnicking are provided.

Immediate proposals for further recreational development include proposals for two wilderness areas and three visitor contact centers and a buffalo pasture capable of sustaining several hundred bison.

The proposed Burnt Lodge Wilderness Area is a tract of land 24,782 acres in size on the north side of the Fort Peck Reservoir in southwest Valley and southeast Phillips Counties. The Bone Trail Wilderness is proposed for 24,640 acres south of the reservoir on a site almost directly across from the Burnt Lodge

area. It is anticipated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife personnel that these wilderness areas will eventually be legalized. This will limit man-made facilities and developments in these areas and motorized access will not be allowed. Livestock grazing will be allowed to continue at its present level.

A buffalo pasture of some 50,000 acres has been proposed for the western end of the wildlife range. It is hoped to eventually build a herd of several hundred of these shaggy creatures to represent the vast herds that were once present in this region.

The three Visitor Centers which are to be built on the CMR Wildlife Range will be at Fort Peck, Slippery Ann and Lewistown. The largest center is proposed for the Slippery Ann Station Location of the 18 mile tour and proposed buffalo pasture. A smaller contact station will be built at the Coleman Wildlife Exhibit at Fort Peck overlooking wildlife pastures. There may be a small nature walk included with this facility. A third visitor contact center will be constructed at Lewistown, headquarters of the Charles M. Russell Game Range.

U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge

The U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge contains nearly 60,000 acres and is located on the north side of the Fort Peck Reservoir. It is formed mostly from lands that were formerly within the CMR National Wildlife Range and is just across the Fort Peck Reservoir from the mouth of the Musselshell River. It was created primarily as a refuge for waterfowl, but management objectives, of course, include all wildlife and vegetation. Long range planning for the U.L. Bend Refuge involves proposed recreational facilities including access roads linking the area to the Slippery Ann Station some 30 miles distant, four boat landing and picnic areas, and the interpretation of natural and historic points of interest. As with the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Range, visitors to U L. Bend will have an opportunity for sight-seeing, nature study and photography. Hunting and fishing are enhanced by the management of both areas and are allowed under regulation of the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Other Regional Recreation Sites

Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge

The Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge is located just south of U.S. Hwy 2 between Malta and Saco. It is the headquarters for the management of not only this refuge but also the Hewitt Lake, the Black Coulee, the Credence Coulee, the Thibideau and the

U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuges. The Refuges have been set up primarily to preserve and manage the habitat of migratory waterfowl and other birds. Recreation developments are proposed for the U.L. Bend Refuge (previously mentioned). There is also a short interpretative tour at the refuge headquarters at Bowdoin where a picnic area has been provided. Nature study, wildlife viewing and photography is encouraged. Hunting is permitted for upland game bird and waterfowl in accordance with Montana Fish & Game regulations. Fishing is not permitted.

Box Elder Dam and Reservoir

The Box Elder Dam and Reservoir is located north of Plentywood in Sheridan County. It was developed by the Soil Conservation Service and the Montana Fish & Game Department for water oriented recreation, picnicking and camping. Due to its small size and out-of-the-way location, it is of significance to the local area only.

Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge

The Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge contains over 30,000 acres of wildlife and waterfowl habitat about 20 miles north of U.S. Hwy 2 north of Culbertson, Montana. Like other areas in the National Wildlife Refuge system, it is managed primarily for wildlife benefits, however, some recreational facilities have been developed. A picnic area and a short self-guided interpretative tour is located near the headquarters building. Of the total water acreage, 800 acres is open to boating and water skiing. Boat launch facilities are available. Fishing and hunting for waterfowl, antelope and deer in designated areas and under regulations of the Montana Fish & Game Department is encouraged. In the future the Refuge will develop camping and swimming facilities. Of particular interest to the bird watcher is the fact that the rare whooping crane can be observed at Medicine Lake nearly every spring.

Nelson Reservoir State Recreation Area and Nelson Reservoir

State Recreation Areas are administered by the Montana Fish and Game Department. The purpose of these areas is to provide non-urban outdoor recreation opportunities primarily concerned with, but not confined to water based activities. Management and planning are accomplished for intensive mass use while retaining aesthetic qualities as much as possible. Hunting, an activity not normally allowed in State Parks, may be allowed in State Recreation Areas. The Nelson Reservoir State Recreation Area is located on 228 acres off U.S. Hwy 2, 45 miles northwest of

Glasgow. Facilities for camping, picnicing and all water based recreation are developed (6, pF36, F37). According to local fish and game officials, Nelson Reservoir offers the best Wall-eye fishing in the state of Montana.

The portion of Nelson Reservoir not included in the State Recreation Area is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, primarily for irrigation. There are approximately 150 cabin sites leased through this agency mostly by persons from the local area. Reservoir fluctuations are controlled by the Bureau of Reclamation. The reservoir is normally 40 feet in depth when full, however, drawdowns in August and September of up to 6 feet are not uncommon and have at times reached 10 feet, creating a situation which is not optimum for recreational use.

Sleeping Buffalo Recreation Area

The Sleeping Buffalo Recreation Area is a 100 acre facility of a private incorporated group called the Sleeping Buffalo Recreation Association headquartered in Malta, Montana. It is located adjacent to the eastern shore of Nelson Reservoir. Initial funding for the venture came from a loan from the Farm Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Administration and maintenance funds are derived from membership and public use fees. Facilities include two swimming pools fed from warm water wells, camping and picnic areas, a nine hole golf course featuring grass greens, an archery field course, a 20 unit motel and a cafe. Rental golf and archery equipment are available. Future developments will include expanded camping developments, rental cabins and a large outdoor swimming pool.

Whitetail Reservoir and Fishing Access

Whitetail Fishing Access Area is a small 65 acre development of the Montana Fish and Game Department in Daniels County northeast of Scobey, Montana. It is of local importance only.

Little Rockies

The Little Rockies are the furthest eastern range of Rocky Mountains in Northern Montana. Located fifteen miles north of James Kipp State Park off of U.S. Hwy 191 they are approximately 90 air miles west of Glasgow, Montana, and have the potential of becoming an interesting attraction to visitors in northeastern Montana both for their scenery and colorful mining history. Here, pine clad slopes rise steeply over 3000 feet above the prairies which stretch to the east. Sheer rock escarpments and

cliffs add to the visual impact. Nestled on the eastern edge of the Little Rocky Mountains are the tiny towns of Zortman and Landusky. Once Lusty mining towns, they now lie virtually depopulated awaiting a return to their former prominence. An idea of what this former prominence must have been like can be gleaned from the writings of Charles Russell, "Johnny Reforms Landusky." (10)

"In them days Landusky is the principle town in the Little Rockies, an' it's a sociable camp, life there bein' far from monotonous. The leadin' industries is saloons and gamblin' houses with a fair sprinklin' of dance halls. For noise and smoke there wasn't noothin' ever seen like it before the big fight in Europe starts. Little lead's wasted, as the shootin's remarkably accurate an' almost anybody serves as a target... .

Johnny don't know he's near a town (Landusky) till he hears it a few miles away. Spurrin' his hoss along he suddenly bursts into sight of the place, which reminds him of a chromo of Gettysburg he once seen. But Johnny's game, and muttering, something that might have been a short prayer, he passes through the firin' line being shy only his hat and a cigarette he was smokin' when he arrived."

Today the visitor doesn't have to worry about losing a hat or cigarette to gunfire on arrival, and the two towns now share one saloon between the, but everywhere the rich history of the region is apparant. A rprivate museum in Zortman interprets the historical heritage of the Little Rockies and the Bureau of Land Management maintains two campgrounds for public use near each town. An eventual attraction in the Little Rockies could be the Azure Caves and Crystalline Rooms located in the vicinity of Saddle Butte.

The Bureau of Land Management and Recreation

The Bureau of Land Management controls over one-third of all land in Valley County, totalling over 1,150,000 acres. These holdings include Public Domain Lands which were never in private ownership and lands which were homesteaded once, but found unsuited to farming and subsequently reacquired by the federal government. Both are managed in a similar manner. Likewise Phillips, Garfield and McCone Counties in Northeastern Montana contain large areas of lands managed by BLM. The Bureau's management is oriented toward multiple use of the lands they control. Uses include grazing, timber, watershed mineral production, wildlife and recreation. The BLM is well aware that recreation on public lands is becoming more and more important as other areas become overcrowded and/or abused.

At present, the recreational involvement of the BLM includes two developed campgrounds in the Little Rocky Mountains (previously mentioned), the printing of maps showing roads, trails, impoundments, and other attractions of primary interest to the recreationist for areas where BLM landholdings are great, and an assessment of all their lands to determine their suitability for management under multiple use to achieve the most desirable ends.

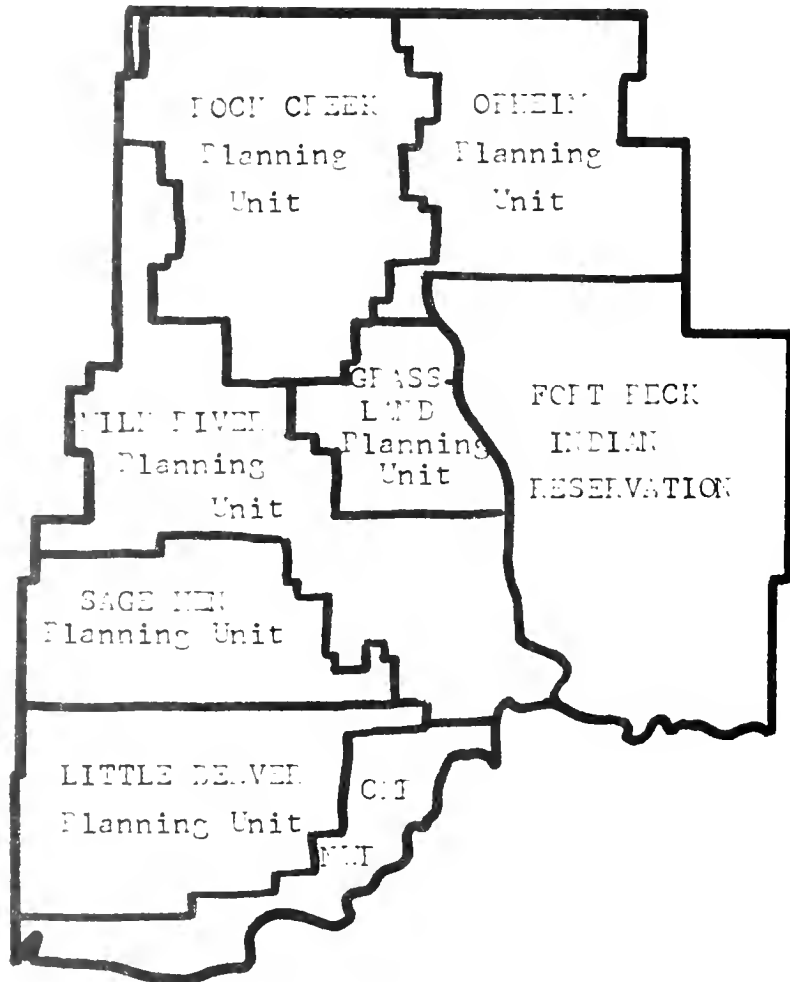
In Valley County, BLM lands are divided into three main planning units: The Rock Creek Planning Unit is located in the northwest region of the county; Sagehen Planning Unit in the south central part and Little Beaver Planning Unit in the extreme southwestern portion of the county. Other lesser planning units within Valley County are Milk River, Grassland and Opheim, BLM landholdings in these regions are fragmented and scattered to the point that the agency hopes to eventually dispose of these lands, thus consolidating holdings and easing management chores.

An assessment of the resources of each of these management units is maintained by the BLM in volumes called Unit Resources Analysis (URA) (13). The URA's contain detailed information on which future planning may be based. First, the physical factors which may effect land use, such as topography, soils, vegetation and hydrology are described. A second section on current land use patterns, including ownership, is followed by sections on all multiple use resources -- timber forage, watershed, wildlife and recreation, and mineral production as applicable.

As a supplement to the URA's, large maps with transparent overlays are maintained for each planning unit. Of the many map overlays for each unit, the ones of most value in recreation planning are the ones showing the most desirable wildlife areas for each species; the fishing areas overlay, and the ones for historic sites, archeological sites as well as the developed recreation areas.

The Rock Creek Unit contains 500,982 acres of which 68% is controlled by the BLM. The major recreational use at present is hunting. The potential of much of this area for further recreational developments is considered to be low because it offers little scenic contrast, is not adjacent to routes generally used by tourists and access is limited, for the most part, to roads that are passable only in fair weather. An exception is the lower drainage of Rock Creek and Willow Creek. If this area could be developed into a good trout fishery, camping and picnicking facilities could be constructed in the wooded creek bottomlands where the two creeks meet.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING UNITS, VALLEY COUNTY



Likewise the Sagehen Planning Unit, containing 291,110 acres, 82% controlled by BLM, has limited recreation potential. Hunting for prairie grouse, waterfowl, deer and antelope and fishing in impoundments make up most of the recreational pressures at this time. Some fossils and petrified wood may be found in the Larb Hills in the southwestern part of the planning unit. The potential is limited by lack of distinguished scenery. Access at present is poor. Only 12% of the unit is considered to be accessible in foul weather.

The 386,415 acre Little Beaver Unit is 81% public lands. This unit could have a fairly high recreation potential were it not for its remote location and its accessibility, which in wet weather is practically non-existent. Only 4% of the access roads in the Little Beaver Unit are surfaced for all weather use. Scenery in this unit is similar to the other units, except for about 20,000 acres in the southern sections where the rough topography of the Larb Hills and Missouri River badlands with open stands of pine make this remote area one of pleasing variety and exceptional interest. Rock collecting and fossil hunting would be profitable in this locality. Historical and archeological sites include Indian teepee rings and traces of early ranching operations -- stone corrals, line camps and herders monuments, plus the old Etchart Stone Ranchouse and numerous cowboy gravesites.

At present, the unit is mostly used for hunting of elk, deer, antelope, prairie grouse and waterfowl. There is little fishing pressure. The future of the unit depends on the development of better access. Picnicking and camping could be facilitated. One area on Timber Creek is especially suitable, however, it would appear that use would be limited to local people and those tourists who really enjoy privacy.

To improve access to its holdings in south Valley County, the Bureau has recently gravelled the road from Ft. Peck to Saco in Phillips County for all weather use. In the future, roads will be improved in this manner if and when funding is available. Recently, few funds for this type of improvement have been obtainable, and a drastic turnabout of this policy is not expected.

A proposed development which has been approved for 1971 by the BLM which may have an impact on recreation is the series of ten small dams on the tributaries of Rock Creek in north Valley County. These will create small impoundments primarily for stock watering purposes, however, it will offer some control over the waters of Rock Creek which may help prevent extremely low water in late summer and early fall. If this in fact does happen, Rock Creek may be found suitable as a trout fishery and be stocked by the Montana Fish & Game Department and the picnic and camping facilities previously mentioned eventually would become a reality.

Hunting

The wildlife populations in Northeastern Montana are quite high and offer ample opportunities for local recreational hunting. With some development in the areas of access and promotion, the area could become attractive to hunters from other areas of the state and those from out-of-state. Refer to appendix E for hunter, game harvest and success data.

Gibson, Payne and Shannon (4) in their evaluation of management policies on public lands in Valley County, Montana treat the considerations and problems of enticing hunting participation by persons outside the local area. The following is extracted from their report.

"Hunting as a form of recreation is well established in Valley County, but the participants are local people.

If hunting is to contribute to Valley County economy, a more intensive wildlife production base should be established. This would provide for more game and consequently establish a base for more hunters. The increase in bird and animal population, however, will not guarantee the influx in hunters. There are several other considerations that should be noted.

First, good hunting requires good success. This is especially true when considering the increase in out-of-state hunters. The access in Valley County throughout the hunting areas does not meet even basic requirements. Resident hunters are not affected by this limitation, because they are accustomed to the local climate and terrain.

As in the case of outdoor recreation, a network of all-weather roads is necessary when considering land use by out-of-state users. The lack of all-weather hunting access may be a prime factor in limiting the hunting pressure by out-of-state hunters and to some extent out-of-county hunters.

The second consideration deals with hunting competition with other areas. In most of southeastern Montana along the Dakota-Montana boundary well established out-of-state hunting has been maintained over a relatively long period of time. Hunters from all portions of the Midwest travel there for hunting. Thus, hunters would have to go out of their way to hunt in Valley County. Because of the travel route difference, the quality of hunting in Valley County would have to be sufficiently better than the area to the south to warrant the increased travel.

Third, Valley County hunting would have to be publicized throughout the Midwest in order to generate an interest in Valley County as a hunting unit. An initial advertising effort would

require financing by a combination of public and private sources. The Fish and Game Department would have to increase the expenditure of information and education Money in District six in order to effectively handle an increase in out-of-state hunters. To entice the out-of-state hunter away from other Montana areas would require a well coordinated public relations effort by local people, state conservation agencies and federal land management agencies alike."

Recommendations from the Headquarters of District six of the Montana Fish & Game Department located in Glasgow which would aid in developing a better hunting resource include these which were made to the Bureau of Land Management. (7)

1. Roads: All-weather roads would be very desirable from a game management standpoint, but experience to date indicates that this will not be accomplished for many years. The immediate need is to build a few more roads and then maintain the, as well as some of the existing trails, in two-wheel drive condition. Other user groups, administrative agencies, and local governments would naturally be consulted for setting priorities.

2. Posting Problems: Illegal posting of public land is altogether too common in the District, and we see no justification for allowing it to continue. The State Fish and Game Department will continue to identify the problem areas and will work closely with the Bureau to correct the situation.

3. Cattle Guards: The Bureau's program of installing more cattle guards has helped considerably in improving landowner-sportsmen relations. Cattle guards eliminate one of the rancher's chief reasons for posting. This was evident in a recent case in south Valley County involving access to the C.M. Russell wildlife range.

4. Signing: There is immediate need for a signing program that will, on the one hand, give the rancher the protection he desires and, on the other hand, orient the recreationist on land ownership status. There are many possibilities, each of which would have to be worked out with the individual landowner. A sign on an entrance to private land reading "Private Land Next 2 Miles. Please Stay On Road," would probably be satisfactory in many situations. Where there are no fences between private and public land, a roadside marker could be erected at the entrance to key tracts indicating by map or message the extent of public ownership.

5. Maps: In conjunction with the above, every effort should be made to hasten the distribution of the recreation access maps which are in production. These have proved to be very popular

with the hunters, while at the same time directing much needed hunting pressure to many areas.

Local support of these recommendations may aid in speeding the institution of these policies.

The Fish & Game Department also indicates that physical access problems can be further complicated by hunter-landowner access problems. Page E3, Appendix E shows wildlife habitat and land ownership relationships.

"It is not surprising to find that the bulk of the habitat for white tailed deer and pheasant is on private land and is critical winter range for antelope. Much of the antelope winter range is in scattered holdings which the BLM is planning to transfer to private ownership. Prairie grouse habitat was also found to lie largely on private land.

This indicates that hunters are going to have to depend greatly on the good will of the private land owner." (7, p40,41)

Hunter harvest and success data indicate that chances for a successful hunt are good in Valley County and Northeastern Montana if the hunter can surmount the preceeding problems. Elk hunting in the region is allowed by special permit only during the regular season, however, an archery season instituted several years ago is open to all and has become a major hunting attraction. For persons lucky enough to draw a regular season elk permit, success figures run high and are constantly three to four times higher than the statewide average of 15 to 20% yearly. (See pE4).

Deer hunter success usually runs in the vicinity of 65 to 80% (See pE5) and with the decrease in hunters brought on by the closure of Glasgow Air Base, deer populations may be expected to rise.

Antelope hunting, also is by permit only, however, there are usually a large number of permits available for Northeastern Montana hunting districts and in some years permit quotas are not entirely filled at the time of the drawing. Success runs in the vicinity of 50 to 75%. (See pE6)

Upland game birds are important to regional hunting. Opening days harvest figures for the past few years (See pE7) indicate that the average hunter can expect one bird for approximately every one and a half to two and a half hours spent in the field. The Montana Fish & Game Department describes upland bird hunting as follows.

"It is evident, considering the vast areas of good bird habitat in the District, that hunting pressure on upland game birds is extremely light.

Pheasants, probably the most sought-after game birds in Montana, are associated with private farm land. Hungarian partridge are also associated with farming areas, especially grain fields and weedy waste areas.

Our native grouse, sharptailed and sage, each provide more sport to the hunter than any of the other game birds. Sharptailed grouse are considered a more desirable game bird by the majority of the hunters and, in years when the population is high, provide more recreation than all other species." (7, p121)

Northeastern Montana is in the central flyway and contains excellent waterfowl habitat, and for this reason, waterfowl hunting is a major recreational attraction in northeastern Montana. Information is given on page E8.

"The number of goose hunters reported indicates increasing pressure on the Hi-Line population, which attracts hunters from all over the state. The best shooting is in stubble fields where the geese come to feed. During the day, they rest on lakes and reservoirs. Shooting over the smaller bodies of water is seldom productive because it forces the geese to move to a larger water area or migrate out of the county entirely. (7, P120)

Fishing

Fishing opportunities in Northeastern Montana generally exceed the demand. The Fort Peck Reservoir is known for fair to good fishing, but not for great fishing. Northern Pike is now a popular game fish, however, their numbers are influenced by reservoir fluctuation during the spring breeding season. Spring flooding of breeding areas in the past several seasons has reduced the reproduction of this fish to the point where it is presently scarce. Local Fish and Game Department authorities feel that Northern Pike will always be cyclical at best in Fort Peck Reservoir, unless water depths can be kept at optimum levels in spring. At present, every time spring water conditions are right, a good population of Northerns results only to decrease to negligible populations during periods of unfavorable water during the breeding season.

Coho Salmon have been introduced to Fort Peck Reservoir in 1969 and at present are providing some good fishing. It is, however, too early to evaluate the long range potential and effect they will have on fishing resources.

Walleye, Sanger, Croppie, Paddlefish, Carp, Golden Eye and Trout are among other species of fish which lure anglers to the Fort Peck area.

There are a multitude of other fishing developments in Northeastern Montana, but many are not used to their potential. Nelson Reservoir has been described by State Fish & Game personnel as the best Walleye fishing in the State, however, its use is limited mostly to local residents. Likewise many impoundments throughout Northeastern Montana are stocked with catchable fish but are used on a limited basis by local anglers. Appendix F contains up-to-date stocking and fishing data.

The Montana Fish and Game Department will stock any pond or body of water with game fish provided public access to that body of water is guaranteed and fish habitat requirements are met on a year around basis. Reservoirs which are suitable generally meet the following criteria:

1. Depth -- at least 25% of the reservoir should contain 14-16 feet of water going into winter.
2. Size -- Optimum size is about 5 acres, larger ones involve increased stocking costs.
3. Slope -- Preferred slope is 2:1 to discourage heavy aquatic vegetation growth.
4. Location -- The Northern part of the county is more susceptible to periodic freezouts than the southern part of the county.
5. Fencing -- Livestock trampling muddies the water and flattens the shoreline, encouraging undesirable aquatic vegetation growth. Reservoirs to be stocked should be fenced completely and stock water piped to a trough below the dam.

Unrestricted use of these ponds and reservoirs by grazing livestock can render them virtually useless for fish, wildlife and recreational purposes. It is easily seen that not all impoundments would be desirable for wildlife and fishing development. Any person desiring to develop a private ranch pond or reservoir for wildlife and fish production would be well advised to work closely with State Fish & Game officials.

Northeastern Montana Local Recreation Sites, Attractions and Celebrations

Other recreational facilities and attractions can be best organized and described by locality. Most extensive discussion will be given to those which are specifically in Valley County, however, in keeping with the regional scope of the project, important

and particularly well done facilities and attractions from other areas of Northeastern Montana are included.

Glasgow, Valley County

Glasgow is the largest city in Northeastern Montana. Facilities, attractions and accommodations in Glasgow include public parks and swimming pool, camping facilities, Historical Museum, and a golf course. Glasgow is home of the Northeast Montana Fair, is headquarters of the Missouri River Boat Cruise, an annual event and will soon have a fine public museum. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has recently received National Accreditation, being the smallest Chamber of Commerce in the nation to receive such acclaim.

The City Parks and swimming pool will be further discussed in Chapter six. Public camping facilities in Glasgow include a small guest park maintained by the Glasgow Jaycees on donated land south of U.S. Highway 2 west of the city. There is no fee or donation required for the use of this area. During the summer season use is quite heavy. There is also a privately owned trailer park and campground. Trails West Trailer Park has facilities for 30 parties with water access. Complete hookups for camp trailers are available on approximately two-thirds of the spaces. The trailer and campground also offers showers, a small provisions store, a complete playground and will eventually include a recreation hall and swimming pool.

Glasgow has a nine hole golf course that features grass greens and watered fairways. The club is a private organization, however, newcomers and visitors to the community may play by paying a small green fee. The club is discussed further in Chapter six.

The Valley County Historical Society is in the process of opening a Pioneer Museum which is designated to interpret the region's past. The Historical Society has a membership of nearly 100 persons. Money raised by the diamond jubilee celebration in 1962 was used to found the organization, and funds raised and donated by several local service clubs were used to purchase land for the Museum. This land is deeded to the county for tax and maintenance purposes. A recent fund raising campaign has raised nearly the \$35,000 necessary for the 70' x 90' museum building which is virtually complete at this time.

The main theme of the museum will be the agricultural and livestock history of Valley County, but other displays of Indian lore, Railroad history and education will be featured. Dioramas are planned to depict Old Fort Peck, New Fort Peck, the Buffalo

Jump between Hinsdale and Vandalia and Sitting Bull escaping to his Woody Mountain, Saskatchewan, sanctuary by crossing the Missouri River at the confluence of the Milk River. One of the main features of the new museum will be a photo display of old time residents complete with accurate write-up of their lives. Taped interviews may be used if available and appropriate.

Manpower is presently a problem as funds for operating the museum are scarce. A full-time attendant and maintenance man will be hired for the summer season and will be financed largely by the county from maintenance funds. Additional attendants may come from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, primarily to meet out-of-area visitors and supply them with information. In winter, open hours will be vastly reduced and it is planned that senior citizens will act as attendants for a small gratuity.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is active in promoting the recreational opportunities of the area. The local organization is a member of the State Chamber of Commerce which supplies promotional materials and assistance and the National Chamber of Commerce which keeps its members informed of legislative and economic matters of interest. The chamber participates in several Pacific Northwest Travel Association shows during the year by sending promotional materials. The Chamber acts as an agent to promote and make arrangements for conventions. Convention packages are made up upon request and are available for all interested groups. The Chamber also provides a clerk, name tags and check-in forms for convention registrations.

The Chamber also sponsors such visitor attracting events as the Queen Victoria Birthday in May, Crazy Days in August and Harvest Festival in October, which are promotions by local merchants to boost business. The Queen Victoria Birthday event is designed to attract Canadians to the local area. The Harvest Festival is a farmer appreciation day with merchandise sales and a free dance, football game and house tours for area rural people.

A further service of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is the maintenance of an area accommodation list that describes places to stay and dine in the Glasgow vicinity and which is made available to area visitors.

The Annual Missouri River Boat Cruise, an event that draws boaters from all over the country is headquartered at the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. The cruise is a yearly occurrence, taking place in early summer when water level is most favorable. The cruise runs from Fort Benton to Fort Peck and takes nearly a week. Travel is through some very wild, free flowing stretches of the Missouri as well as on the Fort Peck Reservoir.

Another Glasgow attraction is the Northeastern Montana Fair, the largest fair in the entire Region. The fair is scheduled for the second week of August each year. The Valley County Fair Board administers and promotes the fair. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is in charge of leasing all commercial exhibit space and also distributes carnival tickets to merchants throughout Northeastern Montana who in turn give them out to customers. The fair is an excellent economic booster for the entire area, attracting visitors from Canada as well as throughout Northeastern Montana.

Hinsdale, Valley County

A community project in Hinsdale has resulted in a campground and park on the banks of the Milk River. Maintenance is now a project of the local Lions Club. Camping, picnicking, playground equipment and boat ramp are available for public use. Operating funds are by donation only. Boating and fishing on an impoundment backed up by the Vandalia Dam are good.

The South Bench Hills, to the south of Hinsdale, may be suitable for the development of a ski area, but because of its potential size and location, the facility would be of regional interest only.

Opheim, Valley County

The city of Opheim maintains a city park picnic area and playground. An annual celebration is the Frontier Days Rodeo which occurs near the end of June. This event attracts visitors from Canada as well as from the surrounding area of Northern Montana.

Frazer, Valley County

One half mile east of Frazer, a small camp and picnic area has been built. It is potentially an area suitable for an overnight stop for tourists, however, is not maintained or advertised at present. Frazer is located on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and an annual event is the Red Bottom Indian Celebration held on the first weekend of August, which attracts Indians from all over the Western U. S. and Canada.

Other Attractions in Valley County

Evidence of ancient Indian habitation is abundant in Valley County. Teepee rings or circles of stone which were used to hold down the skin sides of their dwellings are abundant in both

north and south Valley County. The most striking example is located 4 miles from U.S. Hwy 2 north of Vandalia on the west bank of Lime Creek in section 14 of T31N - R34E. Here over 115 teepee rings are visible in an area one mile long and several hundred yards wide. Further evidence of prehistoric Indians may be seen at a Buffalo Jump site, south of the Milk River between Vandalia and Hinsdale. Limited accessibility to both of these areas make it unlikely that either sites have potential for development, and perhaps both could be better interpreted in the new Glasgow Museum using photos and dioramas.

If, in the future, development becomes feasible, protection of the historical resource is of the utmost importance, because the attraction can become so damaged that it loses its integrity and is rendered meaningless.

"Visitors should be reminded that archeological sites are part of our national heritage. The Federal Government attempts to protect this heritage through Public Law No. 209, the American Antiquities Act, which levies fines and imprisonment on persons caught collecting from or injuring any prehistoric or historic sites under the jurisdiction of the government. Those who thoughtlessly destroy these clues to our country's past are guilty of genocide, for the little arrow point they pocket may be the only remaining trace of a forgotten people. Any new clues as to the past should be reported to competent archeologists -- The Curator of the Museum of the Plains Indians in Browning, Montana, or to the Professors of Anthropology at the University of Montana, Missoula -- without disturbance and without delay." (5, p3,4)

Other attractions in the county have to do with its history since the arrival of white men. Traces of herders monuments, stone line camps date from the open range and are prior to the turn of the century. Early Ranchhouses such as the Log Ranch at Vandalia and the old Etchart Stone Ranch in the southwest part of the county are of interest to certain types of visitors as are some of the remaining sod houses, log cabins, etc., which date from early homesteading days. Valley County has one ghost town, Thoeny, in the northwest portion of the county, however, the site is of little interest because of its remoteness and limited access. As with Indian sites, advertisement of sites like this usually lead only to their destruction by people who remove remnants of interest for their own personal use.

The only remaining prairie dog town in Valley County is located off the CM Russell Wildlife Range ten miles west of Thoeny, however, its remoteness from traveled routes limits its use as an attraction.

Malta, Phillips County

Camping, trailer and picnic facilities are maintained by the city of Malta at Trafton Park on the Milk River. There is a one dollar charge for overnight stays. Malta is the home of the Montana State High School Rodeo which is held during the first part of July. The Phillips County Fair is held every other year in Malta and the Milk River Wagon Train is a yearly event over Labor Day weekend. The wagon train is trailed 50 miles from Zortman in the Little Rockies to Malta and is climaxed with a rodeo. It attracts interest from all over the state.

Saco, Phillips County

The Charles M. Russell Memorial depicting the Russell painting of the roping of a Grizzly is located in Saco. The incident actually happened about 20 miles south of the town. There is a tourist rest stop next to the memorial. A restored one room school house where former newscaster Chet Huntley began school is just east of Saco.

Scobey, Daniels County

A restored Frontier Town located at Scobey is a fascinating historical attraction. A Diamond Jubilee Celebration raised the initial funds to start the project and inspired the formation of a Daniels County Museum Association. Further money for the project was generated by local businessmen and merchants, who, instead of spending money for Christmas presents for business associates and customers, donated that money to the Historical Fund. The buildings for the restored town have been moved in from wherever they are available. Community support in the form of labor, artifacts and displays is donated by service clubs and private individuals. The town is located on land leased from the State of Montana. User fees pay for maintenance and upkeep. As money and labor become available, the town will be further developed to include enclosed historical displays and provide facilities for camping and picnicking in the vicinity. In conjunction with the Frontier Town development an antique show and Thrashing Bee is held over the Fourth of July weekend including displays of old cars, trucks and farm machinery, various contests using antique vehicles and machinery, a variety show and a rodeo.

Plentywood, Sheridan County

Camping and picnicking developments are maintained by the city of Plentywood at the Box Elder Dam and Reservoir project north

of town. Box Elder Dam was a joint project of the Soil Conservation Service and the Montana Fish & Game Department and offers, besides camping and picnicking, boating, swimming and fishing opportunities.

The Sheridan County Fair is held in Plentywood during the middle of August, but is primarily of local interest.

Wolf Point, Roosevelt County

Lewis and Clark Park, six miles east of Wolf Point, provides camping and picnic facilities at a site near the route of the famed explorers of the Louisiana Purchase. The O-ma-ha Indian Celebration is an annual event in August and the Wolf Point Chamber of Commerce promotion, "Canadian Days", attracts visitors from the north every October. Wolf Point's most notable celebration is the "Wildhorse Stampede" which is the oldest rodeo in the State. The stampede, held the second week of July is a big event, attracting participants from all over the country and rodeo enthusiasts from a wide area of Montana and North Dakota.

Culbertson, Roosevelt County

The Roosevelt County Youth Fair is held every three years in Culbertson. A large antique show and threshing bee featuring steam tractors is an annual event here during the latter part of September.

Fort Peck Indian Reservation and Poplar, Roosevelt County

Poplar is the location of the Fort Peck Indian Agency where the tribal offices of the reservation are located. Indian Reservations are becoming increasingly aware of the opportunities and benefits of attracting tourists and recreationists, and Fort Peck Reservation is no exception.

Proposed tourist and recreation projects on the Reservation include:

- A. Historic markers
 - 1. Frazer-Paddle wheeler-Ame ia Poe sunk. Original site near by. Sitting Bull fled to Canada through here-camped near by.
 - 2. Wolf Point-Ft. Charles 1861-Fur trading post-Robert Meldrum in charge. Fisk wagon trains stop over.

3. Poplar-Ft. Jackson 1843-Camp Poplar River. Battle of Poplar River, Chief Gull. Paddle wheelers Chippewa and Big Horn sunk in disaster bend near by. Boarding school.
 4. Brockton-Ghost Dance War, Ft. Kipp and Ft. Stewart.
- B. Development of nine sites of Lewis and Clark campsites across reservation.
 - C. Information center-Poplar-State Highway Department.
 - D. Development of park area at new Missouri Poplar crossing-Sitting Bull Park.
 - E. Development of Chelsey area for boating, etc.
 - F. Development of lake at Frazer.
 - G. Development of additional dam sites-multipurpos area.
 - H. Development of rest stops along Hwy #2.
 - I. Story rock-possible site development near Brockton.
 - J. Buffalo reserve.
 - K. Further exploit celebrations.
 - L. Development of garden-mall area between tribal and BIA offices.
 - M. Development of city parks.
 - N. Welcome signs at reservation entrances.
 - O. Motel-recreational complex.
 - P. Old West recreation.
 - Q. Development of swimming pool and park area at museum site.
 - R. Development of arts colony to supplement motel.
 - S. Development of trailer park and campgrounds at community park.
 - T. Development of fairgrounds at community park.
 - U. Promotion of reservation through regional Indian Reservation tours.

Of these proposed developments, the motel-recreation complex which includes a pool is closest to a reality. Application has been made to the Economic Development Administration, a Bureau of the Federal Government, for funding and the project has been approved, but the amount of funds presently available is not sufficient to make the project economically feasible.

The Fort Peck Tribes are also very interested in promoting tours to their area, as are the rest of the seven Montana Indian Reservations. A coordinated effort is currently underway to prepare the reservations for this kind of visitation. A meeting to discuss this kind of promotion, held during the summer of 1970 at Flathead Lake, was attended by delegates from all Montana reservations as well as officials representing the travel industry. The Fort Peck Reservation, while not leading the way with completed developments and facilities, nevertheless is far ahead of many of the other reservations in planning.

The persons marketing such tours are looking to the eastern U.S. and Europe for tourists. Whereas some Indian officials foresee tours which include all Indian reservations in Montana on a circle tour, it is the feeling of at least one Fort Peck Reservation official that since all reservations have nearly the same thing to offer, large tour groups should be split up, visit one or two reservations and then go on to other attractions in the area to avoid monotony.

Present facilities in Poplar itself include an Indian Museum which also houses an arts and crafts shop. Three to five thousand persons annually visit the development. Admission is by donation. Administrative funds come from this source, commissions on arts and crafts sold and occasional benefit sporting events. Last year one of these, a basketball game, raised over one thousand dollars. A further attraction is the Old Fort Peck Agency School at Poplar, which is registered as a National Historic Landmark. Celebrations in Poplar include: 1) Wild West Days the third weekend of June and includes parades and rodeos; 2) Iron Ring Indian Celebration, the third weekend of July and 3) Oil Celebration and Indian Dance which is held on the campground north of town. The latter celebration is one of the largest Indian affairs in North America, lasting five days. There are contests, dances, exhibits and parades.

Fossil Areas

The Fort Peck Reservoir Area is an excellent area for finding fossils. Two areas in particular are so abundant in fossil materials that they have been declared eligible for inclusion in the National Natural Landmarks Registry. These areas are the Bug Creek Fossil Area in McCone County and the Hell Creek Fossil

Area in Garfield County (15, p98). To be declared eligible for such a listing an area must have national significance and possess exceptional value in interpreting the natural heritage of our Nation. To retain this eligibility as a nationally significant site, an area must maintain its integrity, that is it must represent a true, accurate, essentially unspoiled example. Owners of sites which are eligible for registration as a National Natural Landmark may make application for such designation if they agree to maintain its integrity and manage it in accordance with accepted use practices. Upon application, the site becomes listed in the Registry and a certificate and a bronze plaque are presented. Officials of the National Park Service then periodically visit the landmark to consult with and advise the owner. Registry does not affect the ownership of the area nor are there funds available to assist the owner in development or preservation. (16, p24-27)

Proposed Developments

Duck Creek and Sand Arroyo

The only available private land around the Fort Peck Reservoir has been purchased for recreational development. The developments, Sand Arroyo and Duck Creek, when completed will consist of homesites with facilities for all kinds of water oriented recreation, including boat docking areas and a marina. In addition, campgrounds are planned to attract visiting recreationists. The Sand Arroyo site will also have a landing strip, a summer resort and golf course and a small store to service homeowners and visitors. Eventually a lodge, accessible only by boat may be built as a part of this development. In a more populated area the developments at Duck Creek and Sand Arroyo would move fast. As it is, the low demands of a small population are further lowered by the fact that the Corps of Engineers still have cabin sites for lease. Furthermore, camping facilities, maintained by the Corps of Engineers in the Fort Peck Area are good, inexpensive and, for the most part, uncrowded. A private campground would necessarily have to charge more than the price currently charged at the public campgrounds and therefore, have to be significantly better to attract use. Developments especially at Sand Arroyo, may depend largely on attracting lot buyers and recreationists from well outside the local area and the development of very attractive facilities for their use. The landing strip, resort, golf course and marina would probably go a long way in this respect, but until the summer population of the development can be built up, some very lean years may be experienced. It may well turn out that immediate development may be a few years ahead of its time.

AVCO-etchart Guest Ranch and Recreation Complex

The AVCO-Glasgow Industrial Community, located on the site of the former Glasgow Air Force Base, has proposed a recreation project, which, if it becomes a reality, will raise the entire tourism potential of Valley County and Northeastern Montana. Realizing that a major attraction is necessary to lure tourists and hold them, it is their plan to use the existing air transportation and lodging facilities, combined with those of the Etchart Ranch to provide old west development in somewhat of a Disneyland-type manner.

This development would include the following attractions: Fort Peck Replica overlooking Porcupine Creek; museum contained in the walls of the Fort Peck Replica; amphitheater, barbecue pit and Indian dance circle contained in the inside and outer wall of the Fort Peck Replica; Indian encampment and ceremonial area; Frontier town (boardwalk, trading post, pony express office, sheriff's office, saloon, settler's home, livery and blacksmith's shop); horse stables; rodeo arena, horseback rides and trails to Porcupine Creek area and western atmosphere in the motel, a Ranch KOA, coffee shop and night club.

The visitor would enter the area by foot paths, horseback trails, or stage coach roads and there would be perimeter drives for those who wish to visit by car.

So that the visitors will actually feel that they are being taken back into history, the local residents would be used for such things as changing of the guard at the fort; presentation of colors; pony express mail to Glasgow; Indian attacks; and other Indian activities, which would include dances, ceremonial rituals, traditional games, etc.; branding of cattle; and rodeos. These living activities should take place on a daily or bi-weekly basis during the six month tourist season.

Like the Indian Reservations, AVCO is looking toward Eastern U.S. European and Japanese markets, for their project. Air tours will play a large role in their project, and it is intended to tie the tours in with those to Indian Reservations and National Parks in Montana. The landing facilities at AVCO along with the proposed motel and recreation complex would make an especially attractive development as a starting and terminating point for such tours. The old west type recreation featuring cowboys, Indians, ranch life and wide open spaces will also attract highway travelers as well as tours.

The AVCO Community has also been proposed as a training area for the proposed SST jet transport because of its remoteness from centers of population. The very reasons which make SST training inappropriate in urban areas also make it inappropriate activity

in a development such as the one proposed by AVCO. People on vacation are generally seeking a change of pace, a change of the sights and sounds from the area where they live. Those who would be inclined to utilize the AVCO recreation complex would mainly be those interested in recapturing the feeling of the area's frontier western traditions. Sonic booms and jet blasts do not even remotely fit in with this image. The recreation complex, if it is to base its attraction on frontier life and the wide open spaces is incompatible with SST training.

CHAPTER 4

OTHER AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service is concerned with complete resource management development. It enters into conservation planning with private individuals and units of government. Recreation is a recognized land use and is considered in all planning.

Upon request of the landowner, the SCS inventories the land resources to provide alternatives consistent with good resource use practices from which decisions may be made. The landowner makes the final decisions about what will be done with the land. A plan complete with maps and cost benefits analyses is then drawn up to assist the landowner in the development. See Appendix J. Some cost sharing money is available from the SCS on a 50-50 basis for conservation measures and up to 80-20 basis for tree planting, wildlife and recreation improvements. See Appendix H.

The Soil Conservation Service has also provided information and criteria for a recreation potential study which was carried out in Valley County recently (17). The project was done by the Technical Action Panel, made up of members of various resource and recreation interested agencies. This appraisal evaluates the potential of twelve kinds of recreation developments in Valley County. The results of this study are given in Appendix G. The criteria used for the study are published by the SCS. The method used was mainly the application of group judgement to the evaluation of the criteria. Applicable elements for each potential development were rated on a scale from one to ten by the group. The rating was then multiplied by an importance factor or multiplier to arrive at a weighted rating. These weighted ratings were then totaled for each development. The totals were used to obtain recreation potential of that development. Items

which were not rated were considered unimportant to the recreation potential of Valley County, either because existing facilities were adequate, demand was low or because potential sites were lacking. The Technical Action Panel found a high potential for recreational developments in the areas of transient camping facilities, waterfowl hunting and developing scenic or historic areas. From their evaluation, the fishing potential was surprisingly rather low but, as was pointed out, warm water fishing such as is found in the Fort Peck Reservoir does not provide the attraction that cold water fishing (like trout fishing) provides. The locality is unsuited to the development of a cold water fishery. The spawning difficulties in Fort Peck Reservoir along with the freezeout potential of smaller reservoirs impede warm water fishery development.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is a source of grant money for recreational purposes (See Appen. H).

Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration is a source of loan money for recreational purposes, although, according to the local office, no funds are currently available. Initial financing for the Sleeping Buffalo Recreation Area came from this agency (See Appendix I).

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife -- Acquisition Program

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is currently engaged in buying waterfowl habitat in Northeastern Montana. The program can only result in improved waterfowl production and is therefore important to recreational hunting. Current acquisition projects are located in Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt and Phillips Counties.

Missouri River Basin Studies

The Missouri River Basin Study is a project of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. It is a comprehensive report on the fish and wildlife situation in the Missouri River Basin. Their projected figures indicate non-resident fishing demand will significantly increase in this area of Northeastern Montana and that non-resident hunting will increase, but at a much slower rate (14, p49-52). The reports prepared for this study are of most interest to wildlife managers, however, its impact may

be felt in the field of recreation as more intensive management brings about better fish and game population and consequently better fishing and hunting opportunities in Northeastern Montana.

Montana Fish and Game Department

The Montana Fish and Game Department, as has been previously pointed out, has been designated as the official state agency with responsibilities for outdoor recreation. The Recreation Division of this agency is responsible for the preparation of a Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, determining the recreational needs of Montana from evaluation of present supply compared with present and projected demand. The Division manages all State parks, Recreation and fishing access areas and is responsible for the administration of Montana's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (Appendix H).

The Historical Committee of the Fish & Game Department works closely with the Montana Historical Society in determining sites suitable for preservation. Applications for designation as State Historical Sites must be well researched by the applicant. At present, funds for development of historical sites are not abundant and only very significant sites and those which are in immediate danger of being destroyed are considered.

The Recreation Division is currently engaged in a study with the State Land Board to determine the recreational potential of State owned lands.

Montana State Land Board -- Department of State Lands

Although the State of Montana owns much land in Northeastern Montana, the land under jurisdiction of the State Land Board is presently not managed for recreational purposes.

Montana Historical Society

The Montana Historical Society aids the Montana Fish & Game Department in evaluation of sites for development as state historical attractions. The State society also offers museum planning, technical and historical assistance to local societies and groups engaged in historical preservation projects. Any historical society or museum in this area can and should avail themselves to this service. The State Society advocates, above all, that historical attractions and museums, in order to be meaningful, must tell a story. Cases of artifacts and antiques are of limited interest to the average person unless arranged in a way that an overall picture emerges which the visitor can relate to

his personal experiences. Dioramas are useful in explaining and interpreting historical information and makes display of artifacts more significant to the viewer. Finally, and very importantly, everything in a historical display or museum which is of value must be in display cases or at least out of reach of the visitor. Probably less than one per cent of visitors are inclined to appropriate displays and artifacts for their own use and benefit, but experiences of the State Museum in Helena indicate that this one per cent can inflict important losses daily. Guarding and personal surveillance over items is not enough. They must be displayed in such a way that they are inaccessible to the visitor or they will tend to disappear over a period of time.

Montana Advertising Department -- State Highway Commission

The State Advertising Department spends \$350,000 per year in advertising Montana. It is a member of several Travel Associations and organizations. The Department offers advice on promotions to interested agencies and localities within the state and is a good source of statistics on state tourism.

Montana Chamber of Commerce

The State Chamber of Commerce expends 25% of its annual income on tourism and recreation. One of the main functions is answering photo and information requests from travel organizations and publishers of various books and magazines. The Chamber also hosts outdoor writers and photographers who are interested in Montana. Publication of the State Chamber in the field of tourism and recreation includes one on Montana Vacation Events and a Winter Sports and Recreation Guide.

Services of the State Chamber of Commerce include a convention booking service through the American Society of Association Managers. The Chamber is also responsible for the "Meet Montana" advertising program and for legislative lobbying in behalf of the tourism and recreation industry. A training program for persons who meet the public is also a service of the Chamber, and those businesses which participate and complete the program receive a special insignia to display.

A new program will soon be instituted called "Montana Travel Hosts." Using cars of the Montana Centennial Train, information centers at points of entry to Montana will be set up to aid visitors in planning their stay in the State.

The Montana Chamber of Commerce receives operating funds through sale of memberships, which are available on an individual or

group and business basis. The Chamber works closely with the State Advertising Department in promoting Montana.

Montana State Extension Service

The Montana State Extension Service is a source of information on private recreation developments. This agency is also responsible for the area 4-H program which provides, among other things, recreational opportunities for young people.

Highway Associations

Two Highway Associations are involved in promoting travel through Valley County. The Highway 2 Association is made up of businessmen and organizations along Hwy 2 and promotes U.S. Hwy 2 from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to Everett, Washington. The International North South Highway Association, promotes travel from the Canadian Port of Entry North of Glasgow through Fort Peck, Jordan, Miles City and Broadus, Montana, and on into the State of Wyoming. The latter organization is working to get longer hours of operation for the international customs station at the U.S. - Canada border, and designation of the entire route by one number. The route is now designated by six different route numbers.

Lewis and Clark Trail

The Lewis and Clark Trail is a foundation set up by the government to commemorate the route of the explorers of the Louisiana Purchase. The trail is now marked through the eleven western and midwestern states on highways nearest the original route of the explorers. Information pamphlets which explain and interpret the route in a very general way are made available to tourists. Further information on the Lewis and Clark Trail is available from the Montana Advertising Department.

Old West Trail Foundation

The Old West Trail Foundation is a private, non-profit enterprise involving a working partnership between the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana and private enterprise. In this foundation, state governments, communities, businesses, associations and industries join together to promote tourism in the five old West Trail States. The primary concept of the foundation is that of a self guiding well marked tour which the traveller makes in his own vehicle.

Programs of the Foundation include:

- 1) Promotion. During 1969 the Old West Trail Foundation mushroomed a \$120,000 budget into 2.25 million dollars worth of advertising on a year around basis. During that year the five states involved received an 8 to 12 per cent increase in travel.
- 2) The Old West Trail. The trail itself loops through all 5 states and contains about a dozen side trips.
- 3) Approved Attractions. Attractions along the Old West Trail are kept to those of high quality only so that the traveller will always associate the Old West Trail signs with scenes and sites that are worthy of their time and interest.
- 4) City Circle Tours. City Circle Tours are local self guiding tours which contain at least three attractions and which follow routes that bring the traveller back to his starting point on the Old West Trail.

The high standards and good business qualities of the Old West Trail Foundation make membership desirable for any area adjacent to the Old West Trail. Memberships are available on the following schedule:

- State - \$5,000
- Industry and Allied - \$500
- Community - \$150 (pop. less than 10,000)
 \$250 (pop. over 10,000)
- Attraction - \$100 and up
- Associate - \$100 and up

In Valley County a city Circle Tour could start the traveller at junctions of the Old West Trail (U.S. Highway 2) in either Nashua or Glasgow and take the visitor to the Fort Peck Dam and Recreation Area returning them once again to Highway 2. Points of interest which could be included on such a tour include:

1. Glasgow visitor information center and Pioneer Museum - start of tour.
2. Bundy Park and Centennial Park on U.S. Highway 2.
3. Route visitors through Glasgow on Highway 24, Western store fronts as recommended in Chapter 7 would enhance tour at this point. Continue on Highway 24.
4. Milk River - so named by Lewis & Clark because it "looks like a teaspoon of Milk in a cup of Tea."

5. Designate Pines Recreation Area as a side trip.
6. Route visitors along Highway 24 across Fort Peck Dam and plan attraction stop to include interpretive signs about the Dam and Old Fort Peck, already in existence.
7. Continue on Highway 24 to Spillway. Take advantage of existing Corps of Engineers interpretive sign.
8. Return to Power Houses where visitors can take tour and view museum.
9. From Power Houses take road below Dam to Fort Peck Townsite to old theatre.
10. Leaving theatre, route visitors to Highway 249 and on to the Coleman Wildlife Exhibit.
11. From exhibit the tour could return to Highway 2 at Nashua where the traveller could either return to Glasgow on the Old West Trail, thus completing circuit tour, or could proceed with a journey on the Old West Trail to the east.

Having a circle tour join the Old West Trail at two locations such as the one proposed here has the advantage that it may be started at either end and therefore a tour starting area should also be designated in Nashua.

Discover America Travel Organization

The Discover America Travel Organization (DATO) is a non profit corporation whose objective is to increase pleasure travel within the United States by providing information to prospective travelers and providing promotional information and material to members. The "Take a Spin around America" program is a project of Discover America. One hundred Perfect Vacation tours, which include all sections of the country, have been developed. Members of DATO may exhibit at a Discover America Travel Exhibition which will tour the United States through 1975, and also avail themselves to information on domestic and foreign travel markets that DATO gathers. For the Promotion, Service, Information and Program provided, it is recommended that the Discover America Organization be supported through membership. A county or Regional Recreation and Tourism Council as recommended in the "Recommendations" chapter would be the appropriate organization for such a membership in Northeastern Montana.

CHAPTER 5

FOREIGN TOURIST MARKETS

The European travel market is ripe for development. Social and economic trends indicate that Europeans are becoming more and more urbanized and affluent with increasing amounts of liesure time on their hands. With rising education levels, Europeans have the intellectual and social curiosity to visit the USA. Publicity media is widely available in the form of the press, radio and television and numerous travel agencies provide requisite points of sale.

Although the European market is a select market, it is estimated that 13-15 million persons have the means and the time for a trip to the United States. It is considered reasonable that by 1973, one per cent of the European population or 3,500,000 may be attracted to visiting the U.S.

The Discover America Corporation feels that the market in Germany, Great Britian, France and Italy have the most potential for increased European visitation. The Scandinavian countries and Switzerland are also felt to be good areas for promoting tourism.

Europeans have a built-in curiosity about the U.S. They are motivated by the following factors:

- a. To meet new people and for visiting friends and relatives.
- b. To study.
- c. Interest in American cultural riches.
- d. Attend conventions.
- e. Sightseeing.

Deterents are mainly anxiety over prices, languages and welcome. Europeans, like other travelers, like to feel important on their holidays. Any recreational developments intended for the foreign market must keep this in mind. The travelers feelings of insecurity must be allyed. Reception and services at the destination must be programmed to bolster the travelers sense of well being, otherwise the project will be doomed to unfavorable publicity by those returning from their vacations and, as a consequence, a short life.

The Japanese tourism market must not be overlooked. Japan today ranks third in the numbers of overseas tourists that visit the USA, and if trends continue, the number of Japanese tourists will be exceeded only by visitors from Great Britain. Japanese people are interested in the many varied regional aspects of the United States. Not the least of these is the frontier west image complete with American Indians and their ways of life, rodeos, ghost towns, cattle ranches and open spaces. Japanese tour agents are beginning to promote this facet of the American West and it is desirable to make every possible effort to accommodate Japanese tourists when and if they arrive. The psychological impact of change in customs will be greater on the Oriental visitor than on the European tourist.

Any marketing of an American recreational development in Europe or the Orient must be adapted to the characteristics of the country involved -- to the people who live there. The Discover America Corporation, a non-profit organization financed and directed by private enterprises, is an important informational source in this field (2, P14).

Another good source of visitation statistics and promotional ideas is the U.S. Travel Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Their "Visit USA" publication is particularly useful. It can be obtained by writing:

United States Travel Service
Public Information Office, Room 2631
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

1966 EUROPEAN TOURIST FACTS (2, p13)

	ALL TRAVELERS 100%	BUSINESS 25%	NON BUSINESS 75%
MALE	71%	90%	58%
FEMALE	29%	10%	42%

AGE GROUPS	ALL	BUSINESS	NON BUSINESS
12-24	14%	5%	21%
25-34	23%	25%	21%
35-44	27%	36%	21%
45-54	18%	19%	17%
55-64	11%	11%	11%
65+	7%	4%	9%

TRENDS IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL TO U. S. (NEW YORK PORT AUTHORITY)

AGE GROUP (all travelers)	1956	1963	1966
12-24	13%	18%	14%
25-44	48%	45%	50%
45-64	36%	33%	29%
65+	3%	4%	7%

CHAPTER 6

ACTIVITY ORIENTED RECREATION

The City of Glasgow has an outstanding recreation department which provides instruction and opportunities for participation in recreation activities for adults as well as young people. With the exception of the swimming pool, the facilities are good when compared to other areas of similar size. Recreation programs for young persons in smaller outlying communities may need to be bolstered. Funding and supervision is a main problem in these areas.

Glasgow

Recreation Department

The Glasgow recreation department is funded through city funds and is headed by a recreation director who is hired on a year around basis. In addition, the department is augmented during the summer season by seasonal employees funded by the city, by the work study program and by the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Monies for the Glasgow Recreation and Parks Department come from a 6.53 mill tax levy. The maximum tax levy allowed by law for this purpose in Montana is a 7.0 mills. At current assessed valuation in Glasgow, one mill produces \$4420 in income. Increasing the mill levy to maximum would produce only about \$2000 extra dollars, and city officials fear that such an increase would raise a cry of anguish from local taxpayers. Some funds are also raised by activity fees for pool use and certain activity instruction, however, these fees are kept minimal to allow participation by all who are interested. Increased funds for operating the department, acquiring new land and maintenance of present facilities are a definite problem.

The programs of the Glasgow Recreation Department include:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>1970 Enrolled Participation</u>
Twirling	\$0.50	77
Tumbling	0.50	49
Girls Softball (3 age brackets)	0.50	167
Tennis Instruction	1.00	119

Programs of the Glasgow Recreation Department (cont'd):

<u>Program</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>1970 Enrolled Participation</u>
Basketball (grades 1-8)	\$1.00	117
Archery	1.00	48
Weight Lifting	1.00	74
Wrestling	1.00	56
Volleyball	0.50	30
Swimming	1.00	526
Golf		52
Pee Wee Baseball		102

In addition, there is a morning men's health club which meets from 6 A.M. until 7 A.M. with activities designed for adult recreation and health. The program will soon expand to include a women's Health Club during the morning hours and also City Basketball, Volleyball and Handball Leagues.

For the present, it is felt that park, playground and ball diamond areas are adequate to meet the needs of the local population, however, there is an immediate need for better pool facilities and tennis courts. The present pool covers 3600 square feet, is not enclosed and is a maintenance problem because of its age. If the maintenance problems could be economically solved, enclosing the present pool would make it available for use on a year around basis regardless of the weather. However, recreation standards set by the State of Montana suggest that a community pool cover 4500 sq. ft., (MSRP App. 3, p3) fully one-third larger than the present facility. With this information in mind, the best solution may be to construct a completely new facility along with the needed tennis courts on land purchased for recreational purposes. The existing pool could then be used to augment the city swimming program during the summer season.

Other Recreation Department physical needs include playground, gymnasium and horseshoe pitching equipment. Programs are good and therefore needs are few. One program which is desirable, but which has not been often played due to lack of funds, is a baseball league for older boys. Equipment, uniforms and personnel support is needed. All of these needs offer local service clubs an excellent opportunity for a worthwhile project that would be of tremendous value in improving the community.

Organizations

Some popular organizations and clubs which provide recreation in Glasgow include the following:

Organization	Valley Snowmobile Club
Membership	14
Fees	\$10 per year
Facilities	None at present, rent as necessary
Events	Several per year, competition with other clubs, cross country rides, some including a dinner dance
Contact	E. Habaker
Comments	Only snowmobile club sanction by Western Snowmobile Association

Organization	Valley Bowmen Association
Mbrshp/fees	20 / \$5 individual, \$10 family, \$3 student per year
Facilities	Target range and archery course
Events	Competitive events with other archery clubs, annual carp and paddlefish shoot at Ft. Peck
Contact	D. Oberquell, president
Comments	Visitors welcome

Organization	Fish & Wildlife Association
Mbrshp/fees	400 / \$5 per year
Facilities	Clubhouse, skeet and trap ranges, pistol and rifle target ranges open Wed. and Sun. and for special events
Events	Tournaments and social occasions for members
Contact	Gus Buitch, member
Comments	Visitors welcome, club mainly a gun club, could be more active in conservation work

Organization	Valley Ridgerunners Saddle Club
Mbrshp/fees	130 / \$20 initiation fee, \$10 yearly thereafter

Events	Monthly meetings, social events, trail rides, o mak see competition (games on houseback), competition with other saddle clubs on a regional, state and national level
Contact	Bill Fewer, president
Comments	Valley Ridgerunners Clubhouse facilities are available for lease to other groups for banquets and meetings. The building includes a large kitchen, club room and meeting rooms. Catering service is available from Saddle Club members. The Clubhouse is not open from the first of Jan. to the first of April

Organization	Sunnyside Golf Course
Mbrship/fees	140 \$75/yr. individual, \$90/yr family. \$200 green fees for visitors (\$2.50 on weekends)
Facilities	Watered fareways, grass greens, 9 hole course, total yardage 3138 yds., clubhouse, bar, pro shop (order basis)
Events	Course open to members and visitors daily from 1 May to 1 Nov., three tournaments per year, Ladies Day, Mens League, social events, scotch two ball events
Contact	Leon Squires, president
Comments	A private course, local people must join to play, but visitors to area may play by paying greens fees. The club is a non-profit organization run by a board of seven directors elected from the membership. A beginner incentive membership is available to neophytes for \$45/yr. Future developments may include a new clubhouse and pool

Hinsdale

Recreation programs in Hinsdale are few. A Little League sponsored by the local Lions Club did not function in 1970 because of lack of interest. A Future Farmers of America Organization is very active and recently won statewide acclaim. A women's Softball team and a Sportsmen Club provide recreational outlets for adults.

Opheim

Opheim has no official summer recreation program, however, there are two Little League teams sponsored by the Kiwanis Club for boys. There is a community baseball league of four teams including the Opheim Air Force Site. A baseball tournament is an annual event which brings in teams from Canada and AVCO Glasgow Community. The gymnasium in the school is open to the public if there is no conflict. Volleyball and a bowling alley of six lanes, open summer and winter. During the winter, league play is popular.

Frazer

Little League program provides the only summer activity for young people in Frazer.

AVCO-Glasgow Community

The AVCO recreation department is headed by one man aided by part-time help. The facilities, taken over from the Air Force upon closure of the Glasgow Air Force Base are very good. They include a gymnasium, hobby shop, bowling alley and theater. There is no pool. A summer recreation program for youth drew an average attendance of 45 persons a day and included all phases of summer-type recreation. There was also a Little League program, a men's softball league and a golf league which met at the course in Glasgow. Winter programs include a variety of indoor sports for adults and young people. A hobby shop, teen center and arts and crafts workshop will be open on a limited basis because of lack of manpower. All recreation facilities and programs at AVCO are on a user fee or membership basis.

Other Areas

Other larger towns in the area -- Malta, Wolf Point and Scobey, have swimming pools and some form of recreation program. Manpower for the program comes from summer employees who are hired by the city. Employees are paid out of city funds, or from work study or Neighborhood Youth Corps programs. In Scobey a golf course, Saddle Club and Catholic Center provide recreation opportunities and the Curling Rink there is the only active one in the state. A curling team plays Canadian teams and is a popular pastime in winter. Scobey is also a "baseball town" and baseball programs for adults and young people are supported with enthusiasm.

In Wolf Point, baseball programs are supported by the city and the Jaycees. A new pool in Wolf Point is being partially funded by a Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant obtained through the Montana Fish & Game Department. The golf course in Wolf Point plans to have all grass greens installed by 1971. Recreation clubs include a Saddle Club and a snowmobile club.

Malta summer recreation programs include swimming and baseball. Recreation Clubs include a Wildlife Club, a Rifle Club and a Saddle Club which sponsors Boots and Saddle Days.

CHAPTER 7

ACTION RECOMMENDED

Primary Recommendation -- Recreational & Tourism Council

When planning for increasing recreation and tourism opportunities in any area, the key to the whole development is QUALITY. The idea that bigger is necessarily better, that more is necessarily best, is a myth. Shoddy attractions and developments, no matter how grandiose, lead to user dissatisfaction, bad word-of-mouth publicity and stays of short duration. Those natural resources which are most important to a healthy and enjoyable recreational environment in Valley County and Northeastern Montana are, for the most part, in excellent condition, mostly from lack of use. Here, then, is a perfect opportunity for the local population to plan for the use of these resources in a way which will provide for a quality experience without damaging the ecological and aesthetic characteristics which make the area attractive in the first place. For the purpose of wise recreation and tourism planning, it is highly recommended that a Recreation and Tourism Council be set up, initially in Valley County, but eventually on a regional basis. Among the duties and responsibilities of such an organization are the following:

1. Keep aware of current trends and demands in the field of recreation and tourism and work to provide for high quality facilities to meet them.
2. Work closely with all appropriate individuals and agencies keeping the information gathered in this report current so that wise planning based on full knowledge of the facts may result.
3. Coordinate regional activities, celebrations and developments to provide a varied mix of recreational

opportunities attractive to a wide variety of interests and tastes.

4. Join Travel Organizations such as Discover America Travel Organization, Old West Trails and others. Promote, advertise and disseminate information of regional recreational opportunities.
5. Act as a public relations organization to inform local populations about recreational opportunities, convince them of needed projects, encourage them to support legislation and legislators sympathetic to recreational developments and prepare them to meet travelers so as to make a favorable impression.
6. Exhaust all means available to get aid and assistance for recreational planning and developments.
7. Assist smaller communities with activity oriented recreational problems.

Secondary Recommendations

Problems pertaining to recreation and tourism have come to the surface during the course of this project which need attention and which could be considered by a Tourism and Recreation Council. These include a need for 1) more promotion; 2) mosquito control; 3) better access, especially in wet weather; 4) coordination of regional activities and events; 5) hospitality education for local persons who meet the public and 6) help for smaller towns to provide activity oriented recreation for the local populace.

1. Advertising is needed to promote the recreation opportunities of northeastern Montana. This should be a cooperative effort involving all towns and interested agencies and organizations in the region. With the possible exception of the immediate area of Fort Peck Dam, no single or particular locality in northeastern Montana can stand alone in attracting throngs of visitors. On a regional basis, however, the area has much more to offer than initially meets the eye of a traveler passing through on the highway. The resources and facilities and recreational opportunities described in this report could serve as a basis on which to build a stockpile of promotional information.

One specific method of providing visitors with information about a region is through the use of map and sign plazas at information rest stops adjacent to routes frequently traveled by visitors. Information centers of this type have been put into use south of Kalispell, Montana, on U.S. Hwy 93 near Flathead Lake

and at Aspen, Colorado, with good results. The State of Vermont, which appears to be leading the way in attractive roadside advertisement was contacted concerning the use of map and sign plazas. The type used in that state have continuous lighting and are made up of three sections. The first section contains the official state highway map; the second section contains a local map of large scale and the third section has space for local advertising. Advertising is grouped into sections depending on the kind of service or product being promoted. The reverse side of the structure is reserved for general information of interest to the traveler. A structure of this type is very desirable because it reduces the visual pollution and confusion that results from a myriad of individual signs along highways while informing the visitor of what he wants and needs to know.

It is suggested that a development of this sort be used to promote Northeastern Montana and, if the results are favorable, several could be employed throughout the region. A sign and map plaza should be located in an area where there is ample off highway parking and where other tourist facilities are available such as restrooms and picnic tables. The development at Flat-head Lake also includes a manned information booth. It would appear that Glasgow has a perfect location for such a development near the site of the new Museum. The ease of access to U.S. Hwy 2, the ample parking available, the existing park and picnic area, the Chamber of Commerce manned information caboose and the Museum make for an attractive and interesting stop for visitors.

As a part of this project, a map of local and regional recreation facilities and attractions has been prepared (Appendix N). This map or one of similar nature could be used in a variety of ways to help visitors become aware of things to see and do. The map could be used on one of the sections of the map and sign plaza promoting the local area. It could also be used on placemats in local restaurants and cafes or on the back of stationary used by local merchants. In reduced size it could be placed along with other promotional items in hotel and motel rooms or placed on conspicuous sign boards (not too large) in area campgrounds and picnic areas.

A further promotional idea which may be instrumental in attracting visitors is a short slide show or movie presentation. A slide program of approximately 15 minutes duration has been prepared as a part of this project (script appears in Appendix M, slides use in custody of Valley County Development Council) and it, or a similar one, could be used at every opportunity to promote the area. As an example, visitors in Virginia City, Nevada, pay 50 cents per person to see a program much like this prepared and shown at a privately owned visitor center. Whereas it is not

recommended that this program be used as a money making project, it should be put to use where it will reach visitors and inform them of recreational opportunities.

As a final promotional recommendation, a well designed highway sign placed in a strategic area may be beneficial. If the sign is successful in drawing only one party of travelers a day into Northeastern Montana and they each stay only one day spending the average \$29 as indicated by the Montana Travel Study, the impact on the area will be in the vicinity of \$3000 for the summer tourist season alone. Through the years the cost and maintenance of the sign way may be well worth the effort. Good locations for signs would be in the Black Hills in South Dakota where travelers going to Glacier Park could be directed through Northeastern Montana. Another sign on Interstate 94 and U.S. Hwy 10 near Glendive would serve as a followup to the Black Hills sign and may also attract a few travelers who have come across North Dakota.

2. Mosquitoes are a severe problem in Northeastern Montana. In conversations with visitors at Fort Peck, mosquitoes were often mentioned as one of the factors which they found particularly annoying and several parties terminated their stay sooner than expected because of the. Since this problem is regional in scope, it will have to be handled on a regional level. Presently steps are underway to set up a Mosquito Control District in Valley County and this effort should be given every encouragement.

3. As is mentioned elsewhere in this report, access is a problem of substantial proportion. Some rural roads are not graveled and wet weather turns those which are not into a nightmare of mud and mire which renders conventional two wheel drive vehicles useless. If Northeastern Montana is ever to become successful in attracting many recreationists from out of the area, this problem must be faced. No vacationer or hunter who has planned to spend two days in the "Breaks" enjoys having his stay extended another day or so by a rainstorm.

Another access problem which at present is not particularly serious, but which may eventually become a factor, if use increases, is the paved roads from U.S. Hwy 2 to Fort Peck. State Hwy 249 from Nashua to Fort Peck has heaved badly and visitors with campers and trailers have an especially difficult time traveling this road. The highway from Glasgow to Fort Peck (Mont. 24) is smooth surfaced, but is narrow with numerous bridges barely wide enough for two cars to pass at normal highway speeds. As travel pressure increases on these roads, the situation will only become worse.

It is time to start planning for the improvement of all access problems. State and county road departments and Federal agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife all have responsibilities for road building and maintenance of their respective lands. All are aware of the problems, however, none have available monies to correct them. Local pressure applied in the right places may help to loosen purse strings.

4. A fourth and very important recommendation is the need for local operation and coordination of recreation and tourism efforts on the regional level. Northeastern Montana has two Indian Reservations, numerous towns and cities all with celebrations and activities of interest, the Fort Peck Reservoir, tremendous hunting and fishing opportunities, private developments such as those of Sleeping Buffalo and many other attractions. If all goes as anticipated at AVCO-Glasgow Community, a multi-million dollar recreation and tourist project will be developed. The runways at the former Air Force Base will be used to land tours from all over the nation and the world. Rather than each group promoting its own development and activity in exclusion of others, it is recommended that cooperative and coordinated efforts be made to promote the area as a region. For this reason, it is hoped that a Northeastern Montana Regional Tourism and Recreation Council be set up.

5. It was noted early in this project that many of the persons who are involved with serving the public are indifferent to strangers and seem to lack a basic knowledge of local visitor attractions and developments. This observation was reinforced by interviews with visitors at Fort Peck Recreation Areas. For the average tourist in the region, western hospitality exists on a low level if at all. If local people who serve the public were friendlier and more enthusiastic in their treatment of visitors, it could only serve to benefit the entire area. Training courses that help people in this situation are available through the Montana State Chamber of Commerce and should be utilized on a continuing basis to provide a perpetual "western hospitality image" for Northeastern Montana.

6. Many towns in Northeastern Montana have a population of one thousand or less, and some of these have problems providing activities and recreational opportunities for their residents, especially the young people. The problem is often lack of funds for necessary facilities. A small community swimming pool would go a long way in filling needs for this type of recreation. Money for this sort of project is available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (Appendix H), which can supply money for 50% of the total cost. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is Federal money which is given to states and Federal Agencies to assist in recreational developments. The Montana Fish & Game

Department has charge of Montana's share of these funds. Local public recreation projects that are in accordance with the State's Outdoor Recreation Plan, are eligible to receive the matching funds. Participation is limited to public governmental agencies who have funds available for at least 50% of the total cost. The applicants share must not come from other Federal programs. The maximum amount granted for projects in any one country is \$60,000 per year. Application forms and further information on the Land and Water Conservation Funds may be obtained by contacting the Recreation and Parks Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

Other sources of aid are available from other programs of the Federal Government for use by local governments as well as private, individuals, businesses and corporations. Refer to Appendix H of this report for Grants Programs and Appendix I for Credits Programs and Appendix J, K for Technical and Manpower Assistance Programs which have been selected for their applicability to the needs of this region.

Specific Recommendations for Glasgow

Specific recommendations for the City of Glasgow include: 1) develop a western image, especially if the western type recreational facilities at AVCO-Glasgow Community become a reality. 2) For the local population a better swimming facility is needed and a summer baseball program for boys 14 - 16 years would be desirable.

Glasgow has as much "Old West" to sell as any other city or town and should capitalize on this heritage. With proper planning, the city could become an attraction in itself. It has been done elsewhere. For example, Medora, North Dakota, on the edge of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park has capitilized on its history and the town is maintained to retain the flavor of its frontier past. An even more striking example is the city of Leavenworth, Washington, which took advantage of its setting in the Northern Cascade Mountains. To unite the community and to bolster a lagging economy, the citizens of this small town with a population of less than 1500 engaged in a project which led in four years to designation as an all American City. The project resulted, among other things, in developing the town's business section along lines of a Bavarian Alpine Village. The shops sell items imported from Germany or inspired by Bavarian design for visitors. Also, many of the persons engaged in meeting people and services to tourists dress in European Alpine styles. See Appendix L for further details on how Leavenworth accomplished this project. The Leavenworth projects serve as an example of what the citizens of a smaller community

can accomplish for their own common good through hard work, co-operation and intelligent planning.

Some aspects of the Leavenworth project could have application in Glasgow. A portion of the town could be remodeled to represent its frontier past. Forst Avenue South in the downtown area may be a good place to start. Visitors leaving U.S. Hwy 2 for the Fort Peck area are all exposed to this street and the type of business establishments in this area lend themselves nicely to a development of this type. Stores and shops -- especially those dealing with tourists, could stock items unique to the west such as Western wear and gifts, Indian arts and crafts, items produced locally or made up materials found locally, and so forth.

A Special Edition of the GLASGOW COURIER could be published once yearly that would be distributed free to visitors at every opportunity. The Leavenworth, Washington, ECHO does this. Using large color photographs on the front and last pages, the entire paper is devoted to describing those aspects of the local area which are attractive and interesting to tourists. Local merchants advertise in this edition to help defray its cost. Copies of the "Sunshine (Sonnenschein) Edition" as it is called, are given to visitors in hotels, motels, service stations and eating places. A "Big Sky" or Frontier Post" edition of the GLASGOW COURIER could serve the same purpose with good results.

Glasgow activity oriented recreation facilities and the local recreation department have been previously described. The recreation facilities are good, the recreation department is excellent. Glasgow does, however, need improved swimming facilities. The local public pool is in need of repairs, and being unenclosed cannot be used except for about three months out of the year. A feasibility study on the necessary pool repairs is needed to determine whether the existing facility is worth fixing and enclosing or if an entirely new pool would be more economically desirable. A study of this type was to be included as of this project, however, time limitations have made this impossible. It should be given a high priority in future local recreational planning. Federal aid programs, Appendices H, I, J & K may be of assistance in this venture.

The Glasgow Recreation Department has outstanding instruction and participation programs for young and old alike. The only area where improvement appears necessary is in the baseball program for older boys. The recreation department is aware of the problem and is seeking to remedy the situation by setting up an American Legion League for boys in the 14 - 16 year age groups. The department is soliciting the support of local service clubs and merchants to sponsor teams, provide necessary equipment and

financial support. Local people are also needed to serve in coaching capacities. The effort is commendable, the program needed, and support is recommended.

LITERATURE CITED

1. DeVoto, B., 1953, Journals of Lewis and Clark, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 504p.
2. Discover America Travel Organization, 1968, "Mission to Europe," Discover America, Inc., N.Y., N.Y., 24p.
3. Finnicum, D., 1970, Personal Communication, Mr. Finnicum is District Director of the Soil Conservation Service in Valley County.
4. Aihson, W. K., T. Payne and R. Shannon, 1968, "An Evaluation of the Bureau of Land Management's Proposed Management Policy on Public Lands in Valley County, Montana," School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula, 133p.
5. Keyhoe, T., 1968, Montana Highway Commission Advertising Department, Helena, Montana.
6. Montana Fish and Game Commission, 1970, "Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan," Helena, Montana, 84p & Appendix.
7. Montana Fish and Game Department, 1968, "Fish and Wildlife Resources in the Malta District of BLM," District Six H.Q., Montana Fish and Game Department, Glasgow, Montana, 159p.
8. Montana Highway Commission, 1963, "Five Years of Tourist Studies in Montana," Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Helena, Montana, 41p.
9. Paladin, Vivian, 1963, "From Buffalo Bones to Sonic Boom," Glasgow Jubilee Committee, Glasgow, Montana, 102p.
10. Russell, C. M., 1967, Trailes Plowed Under, Doubleday & Co., N.Y., N.Y., 210p.
11. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, "Preliminary Census Figures for Montana," 2p.
12. U.S. Department of Commerce, Environmental Data Service, 1969, "Local Climatological Data, Annual Summary with Comparative Data," 1969, Glasgow, Montana, 4p.
13. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1969, "Unit Resource Analysis -- Valley County Planning Units," Malta District Office, Malta, Montana.

LITERATURE CITED (cont'd)

14. U. S. Dept of Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1967, "Comprehensive Framework Study, Fish and Wildlife, Upper Missouri Tributaries, Subbasin, Tentative Final Draft," Fish and Wildlife Task Force Work Group II, 88p.
15. U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, 1968, "National Parks and Landmarks," U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 127p.
16. U. S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, 1967, "NPS Criteria for Parklands," U. S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 32p.
17. Valley County Technical Action Panel, 1970, "An Appraisal of Outdoor Recreation Developments in Valley County, Montana, 29p.
18. Wallace, R. F. and Dr. R. Blake, 1966, "Montana Travel Study," School of Business Administration, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, 130p.

APPENDIX A

Valley County Physical Information

Valley County Weather Data . . . . .	.A2
N.E. Mont. County and City Statistics. . .	.A3
Valley County Ownership Data . . . . .	.A3

VALLEY COUNTY WEATHER DATA

	Fort Peck '50-66	Glas- gow '50-66	Glas- gow 1969	Hins- dale '50-66	Thoeny '50-65	Opheim (10 mi N) '50-65
Average Max temp (°F)	100*	102*		102*	99	99
Extreme Max temp (°F)	104	108	102	107	103	102
Avg Minimum temp (°F)	-29*	-31*		-35*	-43*	-39
Extreme Min temp (°F)	-43	-50	-47	-54	-59	-51
Average temp (°F) May	55	55	54	56	52	51
June	64	64	58	64	61	61
July	72	71	66	70	68	65
Aug	70	69	73	68	66	53
Avg precip (in) May	2.05	1.91	0.25	2.03	1.83	1.76
June	2.54	2.89	1.23	2.58	3.12	3.05
July	1.54	1.50	3.45	1.84	1.36	1.81
Aug	1.65	1.79	0.05	1.58	1.50	1.72
Average Annula precip (in)	11.78	12.45	10.48	12.73	9.26	10.11
Avg Rel Hum (may-Sept) 11 AM MST		45.2%	46.2%			
Avg # day 90°F & above May		Rarely	2			
June		1	8			
July		8	3			
Aug		9	18			
Sept		2	4			
Tot		21	29			

*Does not include 1966

Source: BLM, Malta (1)
U. S. Weather Bureau, Glasgow (2)

Northeastern Montana County Statistics

<u>County</u>	<u>Area</u> (sq mi)	<u>Pop.</u> (1970)	<u>Pop/Sq Mi</u> (1970)	<u>Largest City</u> & <u>Population</u> (1970)	
Daniels	1,443	2,864	2.0	Scobey	1,318
Garfield	4,812	1,714	0.4	Jordan	557*
McCone	2,652	2,799	1.1	Circle	1,117*
Phillips	5,287	5,224	1.0	Malta	2,145
Richland	2,103	9,600	4.6	Sidney	4,453
Roosevelt	2,399	10,243	4.3	Wolf Point	3,107
Sheridan	1,720	5,575	3.2	Plentywood	2,258
Valley	5,104	11,038	2.2	Glasgow	4,620
TOT - N.E. MONT	25,520	49,057	1.96		

*1960 figures

Source: 1970 Census

Valley County Ownership Data

1. Total Size (acres)	3,175,040
2. Federal Land (acres)	1,494,242
a. Bureau of Indian Affairs (acres)	343,994
b. Bureau of Land Mgmt. (acres)	1,150,248*
3. State Owned Land (acres)	208,808
4. Private Land (acres)	1,461,990
5. Land Use	
a. Built up & urban (acres)	25,953
b. Croplands (acres)	963,462
c. Rangeland (grazing, wildlife, recreation)	2,451,578

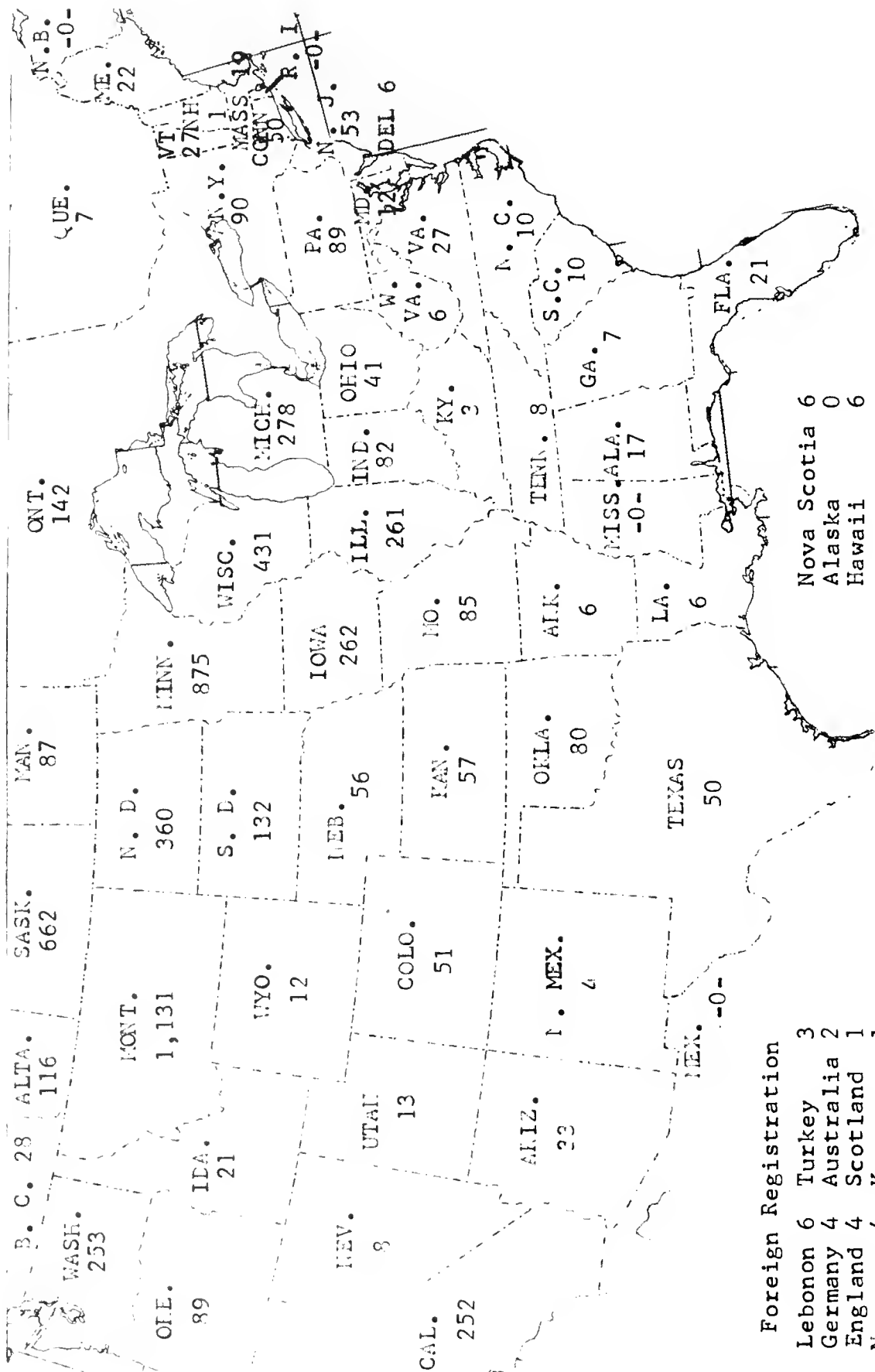
*Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Manages 56,380 A of this land as Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range and Corps of Engineers administers a lesser amount of this same land for reservoir control.

Source: SCS

APPENDIX B

Demand Data

Visitor Registration Breakdown.	B1A
Valley County Traffic Count	B2, 3
Transportation Information.	B4
Fort Peck Visitation (Car Counter).	B5
Fort Peck Visitation (Actual & Projected)	B7
Visitors to Montana State Parks & Rec. Areas.	B8
Valley County Devel. Council Rec. Questionnaire	B9
VCDC Questionnaire Data	B10, 11
Corps of Engineers Questionnaire.	B12
Corps of Engineers Questionnaire Data	B13-19



Foreign Registration

Lebanon 6 Turkey 3
 Germany 4 Australia 2
 England 4 Scotland 1
 Norway 4 Kenya 1

Nova Scotia 6
 Alaska 0
 Hawaii 6

1969 VISITOR REGISTRATION BREAKDOWN - FORT PECK VISITOR INFORMATION CENTERS

Source: Corps of Engineers

B1A

Selected Information from Montana Travel Study (1966)
& Five Years of Tourist Studies in Montana (1963)

1. Origin of Visitors (roadside interview) (%)

	<u>(1964)</u>	<u>(1960)</u>		<u>(1964)</u>	<u>(1960)</u>
Northwest U.S.	35	--	Wash.	14.7	10.8
Southwest U.S.	23	--	Calif.	14.0	10.6
North Central U.S.	20	--	Minn.	6.5	5.1
South Central U.S.	5	--	Idaho	6.0	5.5
Northeast U.S.	4	--	N. D.	5.9	5.5
Southeast U.S.	3	--	Alta.	5.2	--
Canada	10	14	Utah	4.2	4.8
			Ill.	3.7	3.2
			Ore.	3.2	3.0
			Colo.	3.1	--

2. Purpose of Trip (%)

	<u>(1964)</u>	<u>(1960)</u>
Pleasure	73.3	80.0
Business	13.9	12.9
Combined Business & Pleasure	4.4	3.0
Other	8.4	3.5

3. Lodging Facilities Used (%)

	<u>(1964)</u>	<u>(1960)</u>
Motel	51.4	47.3
Friends and Relatives	16.5	13.9
Camping	12.3	11.5
Hotels	4.2	5.8
Trailer House	2.2	5.5
Car	2.1	2.9
Tourist Rooms	0.6	1.3
Other	10.7	11.8

4. Transportation Facilities Used (%)

Highways	84.2
Air	9.7
Rail	6.1

Selected Information from Montana Travel Study (18)
& Five Years of Tourist Studies in Montana (8)

5. Out of State Parties

69% had been here before
31% had not
58% planned to return
6% did not plan to return
36% were undecided about returning

6. How Money is Spent by Travellers - 1964 (% of \$1.00)

Meals	30.3
Lodging	27.1
Auto	23.6
Recreation	7.3
Food (misc.)	3.2
Other	8.3

7. Vacation Planning Information (1964)

<u>A. When</u>		<u>B. Who</u>		<u>C. Influencing Factors</u>	
Jan.	11.2%	Husband & Wife	31.0%	Previous Visits	39.8%
Feb.	3.0	Husband	29.7	Friends/Relatives	30.1
March	8.8	Entire Family	14.0	Passing Through	11.8
April	10.1	Wife	13.6	Literature	6.8
May	11.8	Children	3.7	Advertising	5.1
June	17.9	Other	7.9	Other	6.5
August	11.1				
Sept-Dec	7.0				

8. Miscellaneous Tourist Information

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1960</u>
Size of Party	3.0	3.1
Length of Stay (days)	3.9	3.8
Expenses in State (\$)		
all parties	28.00	
out-of-state parties	29.00	28.00
Percent Using Roadside Rest/Camps	37%	
Average Miles Traveled	155/da	112/da

Average 24 hr. Traffic Count on Major Highways in Valley County, 1968
(Montana Highway Dept.)

	U.S. Hwy 2 (West Valley County Line)	Mont Hwy 247 (Canadian Border)	Mont Hwy 24 (South of Fort Peck)	Mont Hwy 249 (South of Nashua)	TOTAL
TOTAL Cars	1,045	65	138	319	
TOTAL out-of- State Cars	230	*	10	*	
Calculated Out- of-State Cars (x365)	230	32 ¹	10	64 ²	
Out-of-State Cars Per Year	82,950	10,760	3,650	20,800	
(x3) Out-of-State Visitors Per Year	248,850	32,280	10,950	62,400	354,439
(x0.8) Out-of-State Recreationists					283,551

*No figures available.

¹This figure obtained by dividing total number of cars by two since, according to information obtained at the border crossing station, nearly equal numbers of cars cross going each way. The 10,760 number thus obtained agrees closely with the average of 10,000 to 13,000 cars that yearly cross into the U. S. from Canada at this point.

²This figure obtained by taking total number of cars times 1/5 since this is approximately the ratio found on U. S. Highway 2.

Transportation Information for Valley County

1. Bus Facilities: Missouri Valley Trails

Agent - Mr. Howarth

Phone - 228-8111

Schedule

Eastbound - 1 Bus/da 2:34 P.M. to Glendive - Bismark

Westbound - 1 Bus/da 2:35 P.M. to Havre - Gt. Falls

Comments: Service is dependable with no proposed additions or deletions.

2. Rail Facilities: Burlington Northern Railroad

Agent - W. J. Trumbull

Phone - 228-4213

Schedule

Eastbound - a) Empire Builder 2:45 P.M. to Minneapolis

b) Western Star 11:55 P.M. to Minneapolis

Westbound - a) Empire Builder 9:05 A.M. to Seattle

b) Western Star 11:55 P.M. to Seattle

Comments: Two of the finer passenger trains in the country. One may be dropped, and if this is the case, it will probably be the Western Star.

3. Air Facilities: A. Apache Airlines

Agent - Mr. K. Shaefer

Phone - (800) 528-7541 (toll free)

Schedule

Eastbound - 1 flight/day 4:26 P.M. to Havre, Great Falls

Westbound - 1 flight/da 12:36 P.M. to Wolf Point, Williston,
Minot

Comments: 18 passenger plane; proposed deletion of Sat. Service.

B. Wokal Flying Service

Phone - 228-4023

Schedule

Charter planes for hire to all points in North America

Comments: Up to 5 passengers.

4. Border Crossing Information:

Opheim - West Poplar Border Stations

Open (MST)

8 A.M. - 9 P.M. 1 June - 15 Sept.

9 A.M. - 6 P.M. 16 Sept - 31 May

Entry Data

10,000 - 13,000 entries/yr.

2,500 - 3,--- entries in peak mos. (July, Aug.)

5,000 or less entries in winter mos. (Nov. - Feb.)

Fort Peck Area Visitation - Car Counter Data

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Projection 1970 (May 1965)	Projection 2000 (May 1965)
1. Fort Peck Area	115,355	138,302	113,961	139,353	152,739	138,000	225,000
2. Dredge Cuts	35,025	37,766	26,051	57,951	88,963	30,000	40,000
3. Downstream P.U.A.	66,955	64,499	91,738	127,196	94,709	106,000	200,000
4. Swimming Pool	25,520	16,290	21,287	19,670	23,923	+	+
5. Tailwater Park	22,205	19,777	15,035	29,133	22,076	+	+
6. Pines Rec. Area	11,700	9,263	17,412	28,370	20,733	24,000	70,000
7. Bear Creek P.U.A.	6,040	5,413	5,128	5,818	6,066	5,400	13,000
8. Rock Creek St. Park	17,762	13,626	29,096	24,610	27,690	12,000	50,000
9. Hell Creek St. Park	8,875	8,273	9,203	9,260	9,001	13,000	39,000
10. Devils Creek P.U.A.	2,000	2,248	2,496	3,651	3,545	3,000	11,000
11. Kipp State Park	10,925	9,550	22,319	29,582	25,692	11,000	35,000
12. Power Plant	8,774*						
TOTAL	322,862	324,707	353,726	474,594	475,198	342,400	683,000

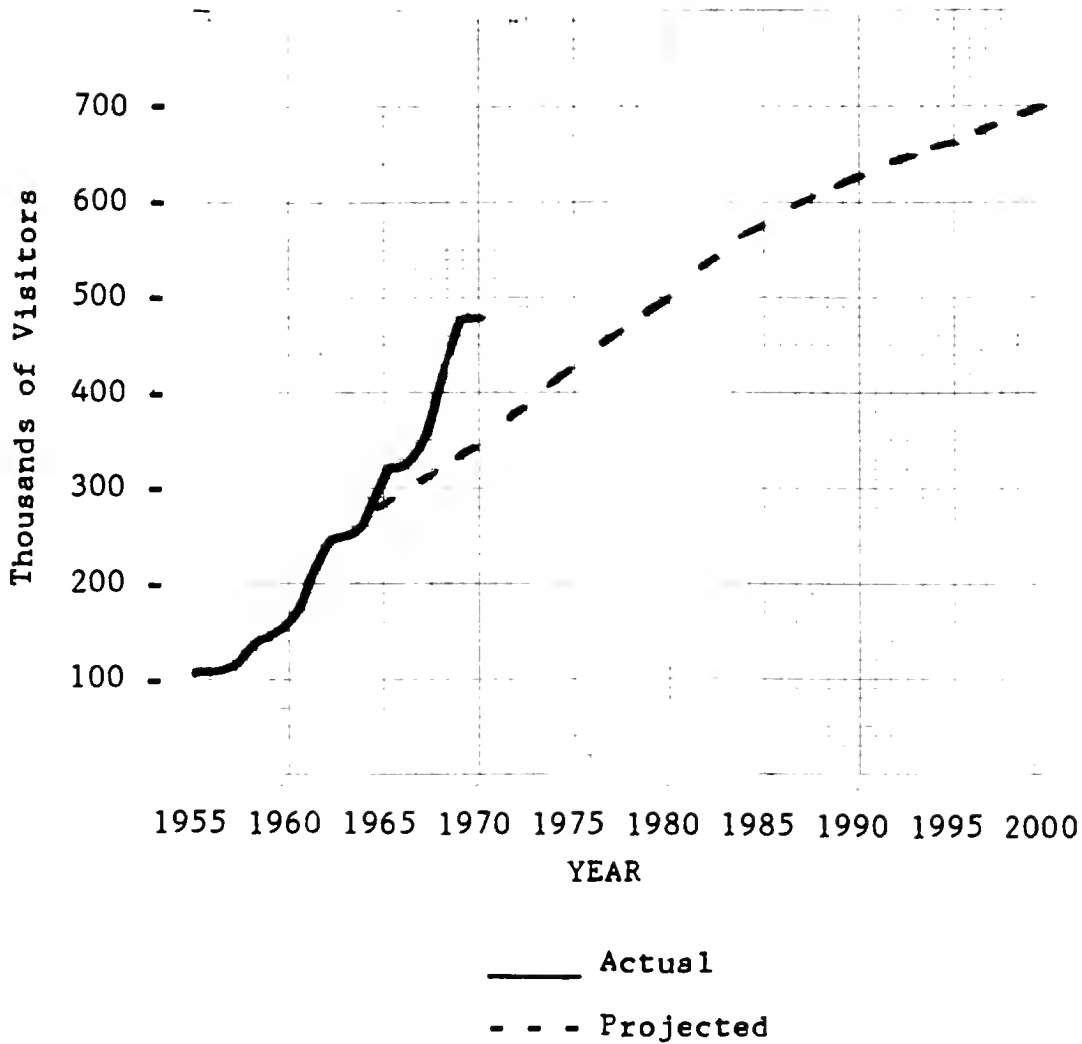
*Considered double count - previous counts taken at other car counter points.

+Totals included in Fort Peck Area count.

Source: Corps of Engineers

Fort Peck Visitor Use -- Actual and Projected

Source: Corps of Engineers



Visitors to Montana State Parks & Recreation Areas, Summer 1968

	<u>Visitor Days</u>		<u>Accommodations</u>		<u>Facilities Used</u>					
	#	%	Camp-ers	Trail-ers	Tents	Picnic Tables	Fire Places	Boat Ramps	Boat Docks	Shelt. Bldgs.
MONTANA STATEWIDE	417181	100	23.6	24.2	11.3	37.8	29.5	11.0	3.6	7.4
DIST. 6	2031	0.5	28.4	20.6	14.2	15.7	32.4	0.0	0.0	65.2

Source: Montana Fish & Game Department Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

Length of Stay of Visitors to State Parks & Recreation Areas, Summer 1968 (%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-13	14+
MONTANA STATEWIDE	40.0	19.0	11.8	7.3	4.4	1.4	6.8	2.9	6.4
DIST. 6	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Montana Fish & Game Department Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

Origin of Visitors to State Parks & Recreation Areas, Summer 1968

	MONTANA	NON RES. U. S.	CANADA
MONTANA STATEWIDE	68.6	27.9	3.5
DIST. 6	87.8*	5.2	7.0

*Of this amount, 93% was from counties within Dist. 6, 7% from other counties in the State, indicating mostly local use.

Source: Montana Fish & Game Dept. Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

VALLEY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Location of Interview. _____
2. State of Origin of Visitors. _____
3. Number in Party. _____
4. Planned Length of Stay. _____
5. Method of Travel: Auto Only ☐
Pickup Camper ☐
Vehicle & Camp Trailer ☐
Vehicle & Tent Trailer ☐
Vehicle & Tent ☐
Other ☐ _____
5. How did you choose the Fort Peck Area for your stop?
Experience in the Area ☐
Talking with Friends ☐
Visitor Information
and literature ☐
By Chance ☐
Other ☐ _____
6. Do you have any information brochures on area?
(list) _____

7. What recreation facilities have you utilized since your
arrival?
(list) _____

8. What facilities have you enjoyed the most?
9. What facilities or developments are lacking, in your opinion?
10. Remarks:

VALLEY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE EVALUATION

Total Questionnaires = 76

Total Number of Visitors in All Parties = 354

1. Location of Interviews:

1. Downstream Campground	41
2. Reservoir Campsites (various)	33
3. Pines	3

2. State (Province) of Origin of Visitors:

Mont. 26	Calif. 4	Md. 1
Sask. 8	Ohio 4	Neb. 1
Minn. 7	N. J. 3	N. C. 1
Wisc. 5	Mich. 2	N. Y. 1
N. D. 5	S. D. 2	England 1
Alta. 4	Ariz. 1	

3. Number in Party:

1 - 2	6 - 9
2 - 18	7 - 4
3 - 9	8 - 3
4 - 13	9 - 1
5 - 13	10+ - 5

4. Planned Length of Stay:

Overnight Stop Only	27	4 days	7
1 day	6	5 days	1
2 days	29	6 days	0
3 days	7	7+ days	4

5. Method of Travel:

Auto Only	3
Pickup Camper	18
Vehicle & Camp Trailer	24
Vehicle & Tent Trailer	15
Vehicle (with tent)	24
Other (busses & vans)	7

6. How did you choose the Fort Peck area:

Experience in Area	34
Advice of Friends	5
Visitor Information & Literature:	
camp guides	12
maps	11
By chance	14

7. Did you pick up any information brochures on Fort Peck area?

Yes - 21

No - 55*

*on further questioning of those who answered NO, 22 parties stated they were experienced in the area and needed no brochures or had picked one up on previous visits. Of the remaining 33 parties, eleven, or one-third, stated they had tried to get brochures but were too late and had found the visitor information booths and visitor centers closed.

8. Recreation Facilities Used:

1. Campground	76
2. Swimming Facilities	34
3. Fishing	27
4. Powerhouse Tour	16
5. Boating Facilities	13
6. Wildlife Exhibit	7
7. Water Skiing	4
8. Theatre	3

9. Items visitors especially liked:

1. All is OK - good as is	22
2. Showers & Sanitary Facilities	7
3. Picnic Grills in Shelters	4
4. Directional Signs	2
5. Friendly People in Area	1

10. Items Needing Improvement:

1. More Directional Signs & Advertising	26
2. Better Mosquito Control	19
3. More Toilets and/or Showers	14
4. Tour & Information Booths Open Longer	7
5. Better Maintenance	
garbage problems	3
dirty toilets	2
general	2
6. Better Water Developments	6
7. Level & Soften Ground (Res. C. G.)	6
8. Area People Unfriendly or Unhelpful	5
9. Trees Needed at Reservoir C. G.	5
10. Pool Open More	5
11. More Electrical Outlets	5
12. Better Roads	4
13. More Design for Campspots	4
14. Provide Firewood for Campers	3
15. Provide Fireplaces for Campers	3
16. Phones in Campgrounds	2
17. Horseback Riding Facilities	2
18. Enforced Speed Limits in Campgrounds	1
19. Rental Cabins	1

Corps of Engineers Questionnaire

PLEASE FILL IN INFORMATION OR PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE SQUARES BELOW:																			
NUMBER IN PARTY - -	HRS	DAYS	FACILITIES USED		ACTIVITIES DURING STAY	SERVICES PROVIDED (Check as Indicated)		FIREWOOD AVAILABLE	TOILETS CLEAN										
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		YES	NO												
DURATION OF STAY -					CAMPING ONLY														
MILES FROM HOME - -					PICNICKING														
TYPE OF CAMPING					SIGHTSEEING (only)														
TENT					BOATING														
TENT TRAILER					FISHING														
PICK-UP CAMPER					WATER SKIING														
TRAILER					SWIMMING														
TRAILER SELF-CONTAINED					HUNTING														
VAN OR BUS TYPE					NATURE STUDIES														
IF ADDITIONAL CONCESSION SERVICE IS NEEDED - WHAT TYPE?																			
<div>COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>																			
<div>AREA RATING</div> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FACILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> GOOD</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> GOOD</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> FAIR</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> FAIR</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> POOR</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> POOR</td> </tr> </table>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FACILITIES	<input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> POOR	<input type="checkbox"/> POOR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FACILITIES																		
<input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD																		
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD																		
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR																		
<input type="checkbox"/> POOR	<input type="checkbox"/> POOR																		
<div>DATE: 19</div> <div>SIGNATURE & ADDRESS (if Desired)</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>																			

A five by eight inch card as is represented above is used by the Corps of Engineers at Fort Peck Recreation sites to gather visitor information and to allow the recreationist to evaluate facilities, services and maintenance. The cards are usually placed in prominent places, but the visitor must nevertheless find the card and fill it out himself. This questionnaire has been used since early in the 1969 tourist season and the results through 1 August, 1970, follow.

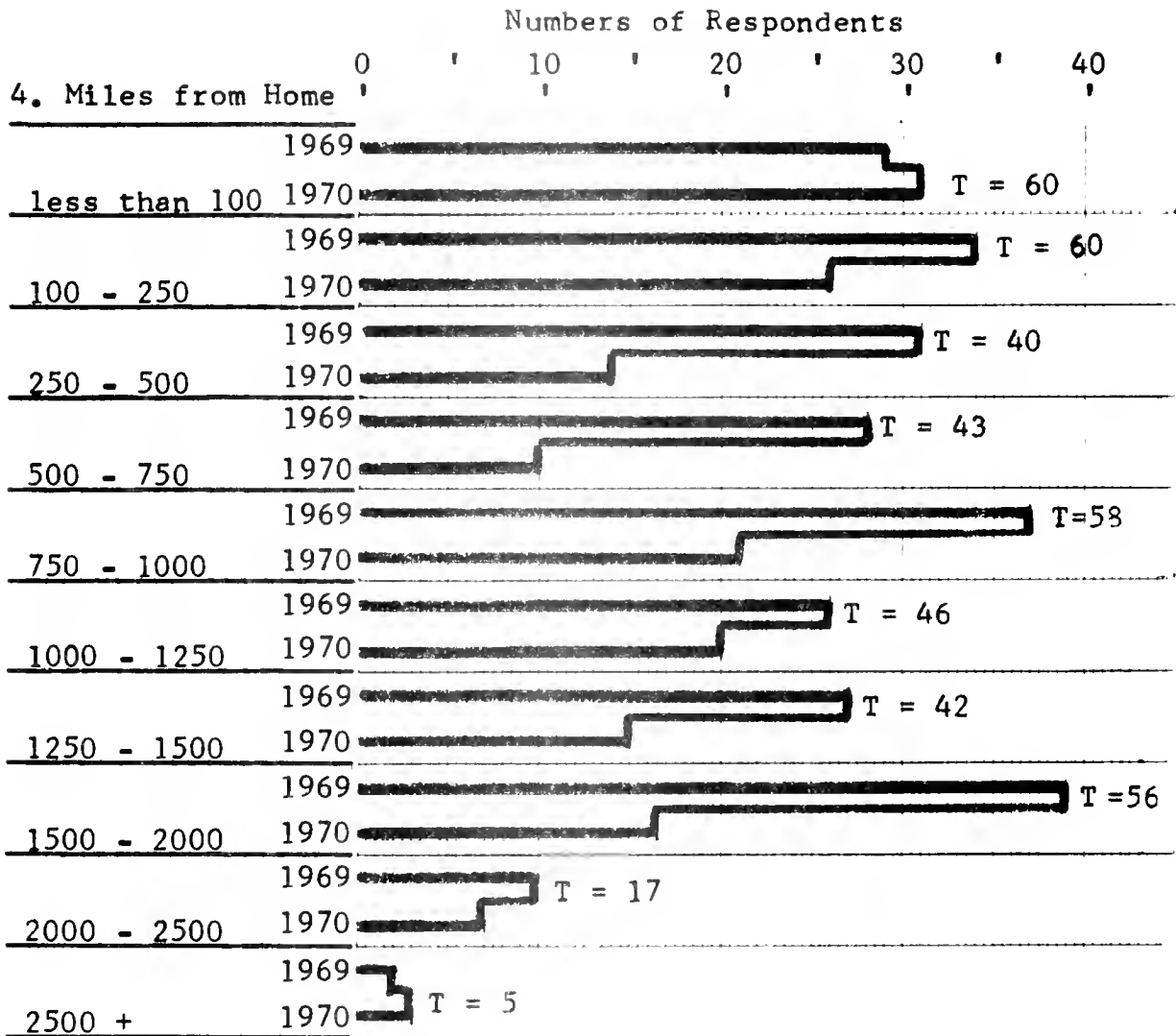
Fort Peck Visitor Information Survey - Corps of Engineers

1969 - 1970

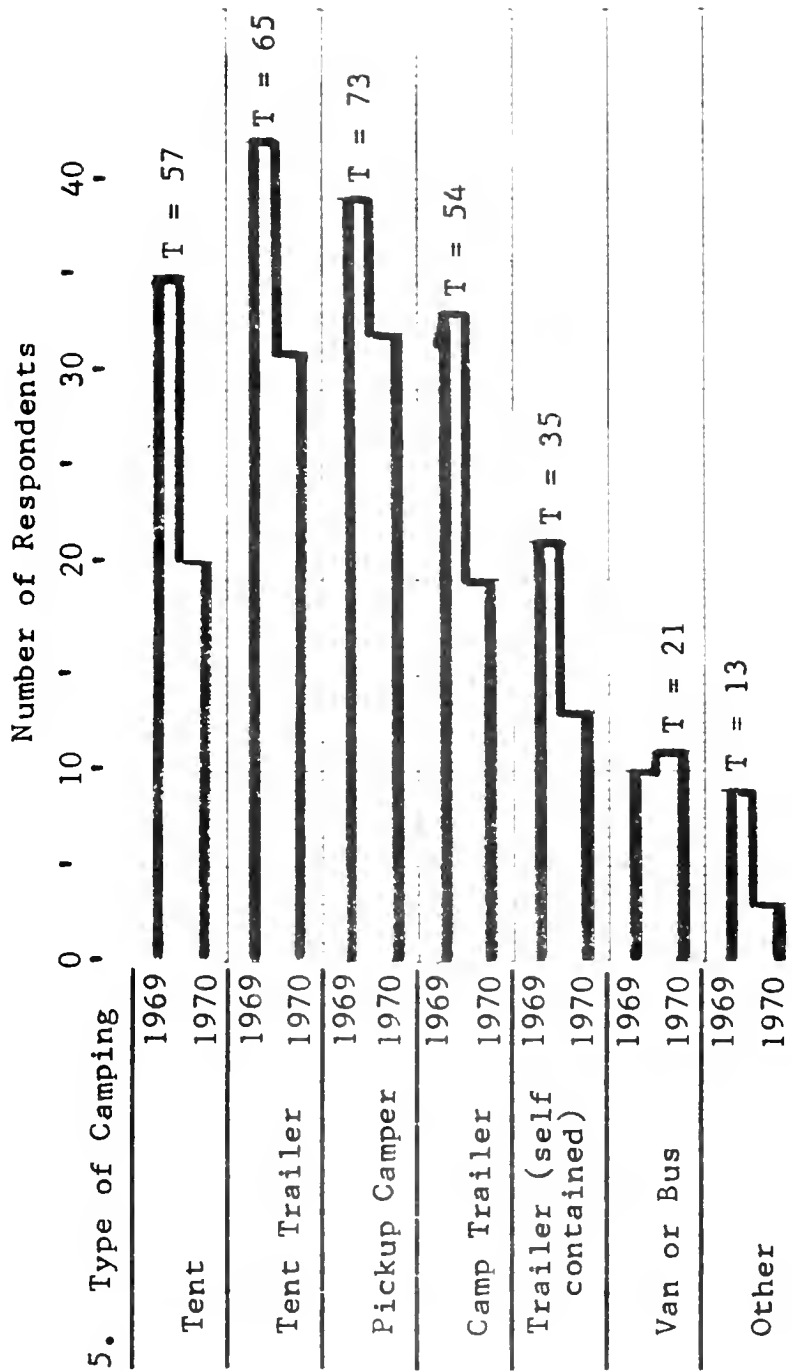
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970*</u>
1. Total Patties Returning Questionnaires	275	196
2. Number in Party:		
1	4	3
2	64	33
3	25	19
4	42	29
5	40	20
6	33	19
7	22	13
8	7	5
9	5	3
10	2	3
11	2	2
12	3	3
13	1	3
14	3	1
15 & over	4	12
TOTAL # Responding	257	165
3. Duration of Stay: Overnight Stop	58	48
1 day	114	50
2 days	34	32
3 days	20	9
4 days	6	2
5 days	2	1
6 days	2	3
7 days & over	15	9
TOTAL # Responding	252	154

*through 1 August, 1970

1969 - 1970 (cont'd)

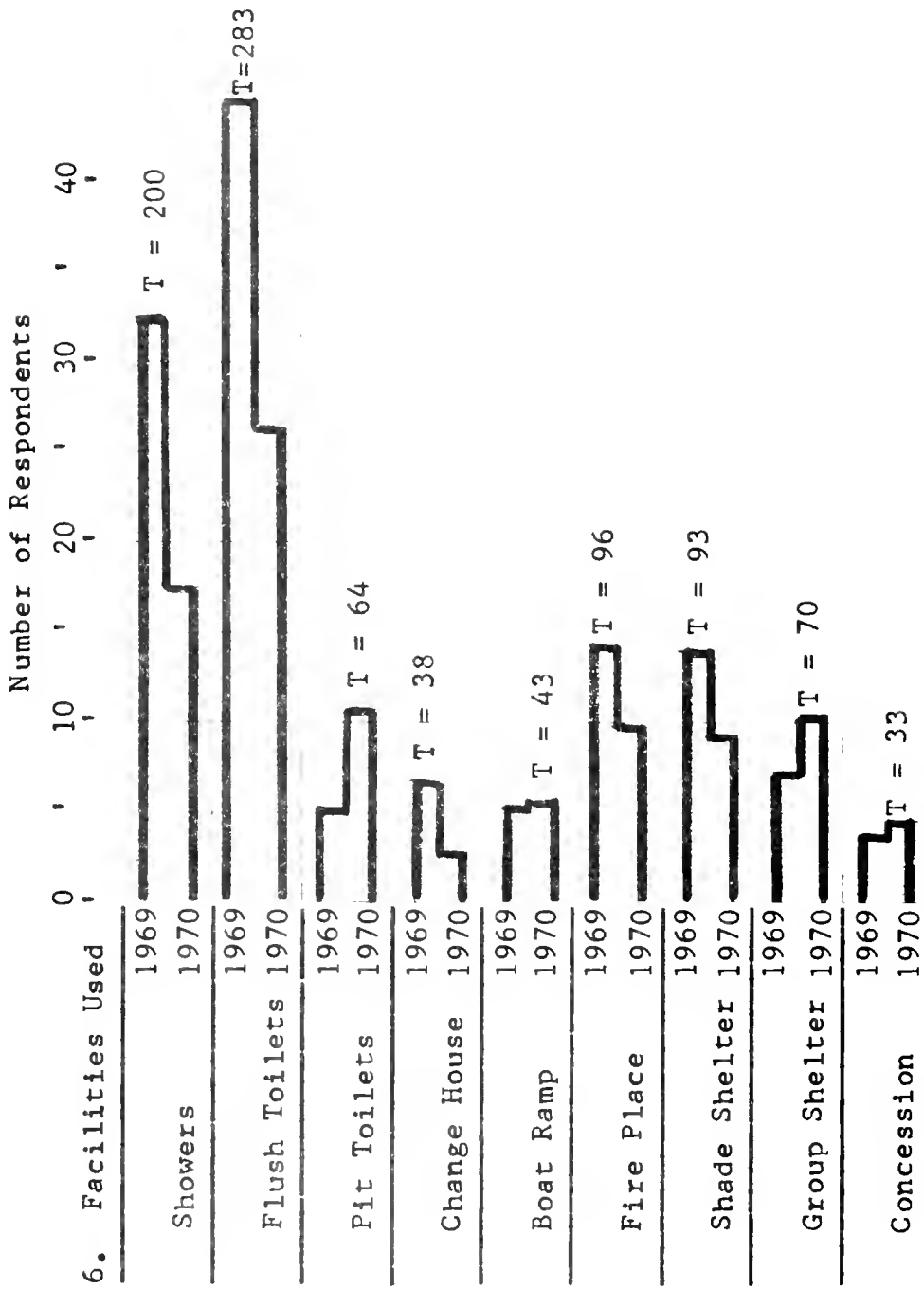


1969 - 1970 (cont'd)

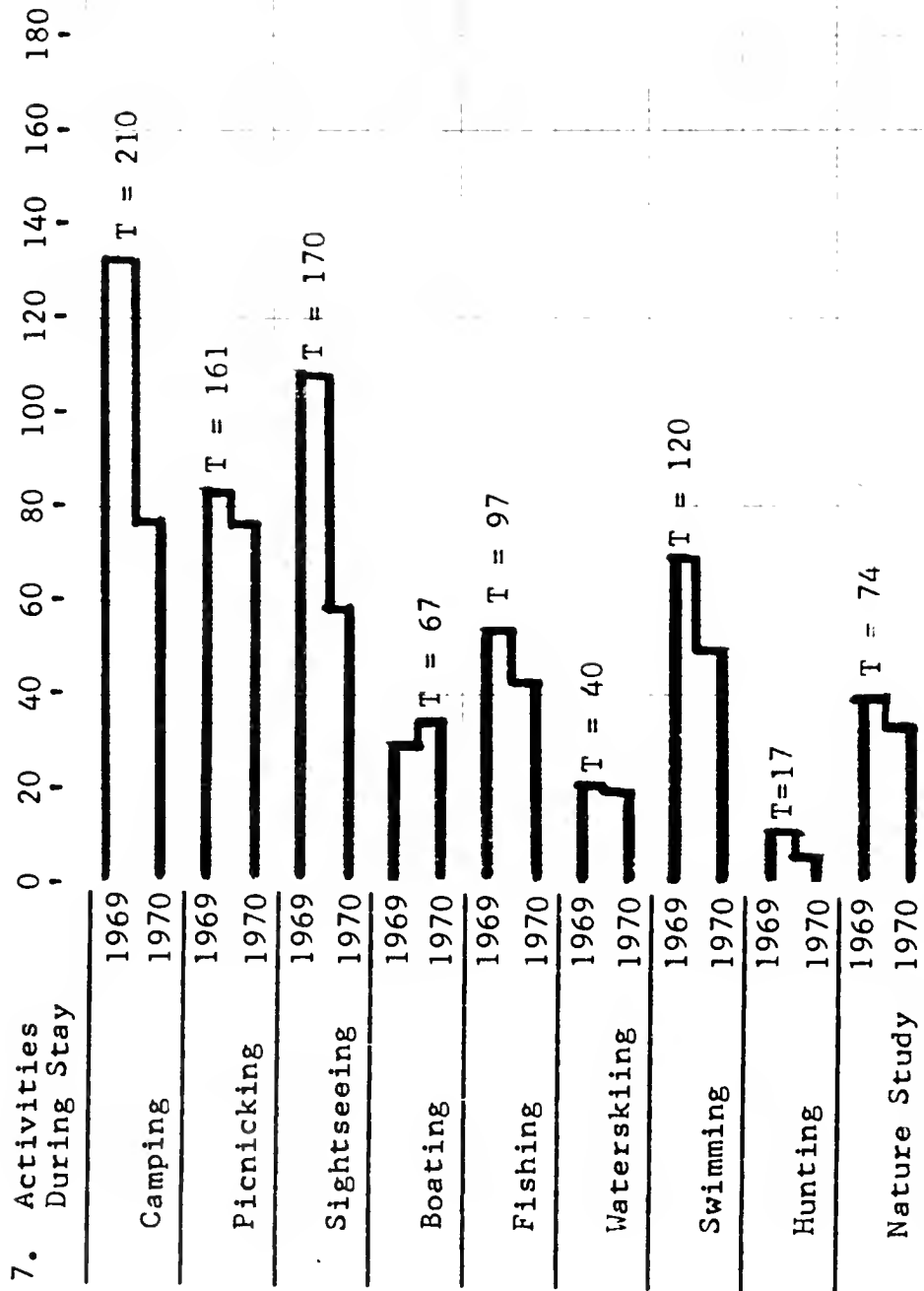


TOTAL Number Respondents (1969 - August, 1970) = 328

1969 - 1970 (cont'd)

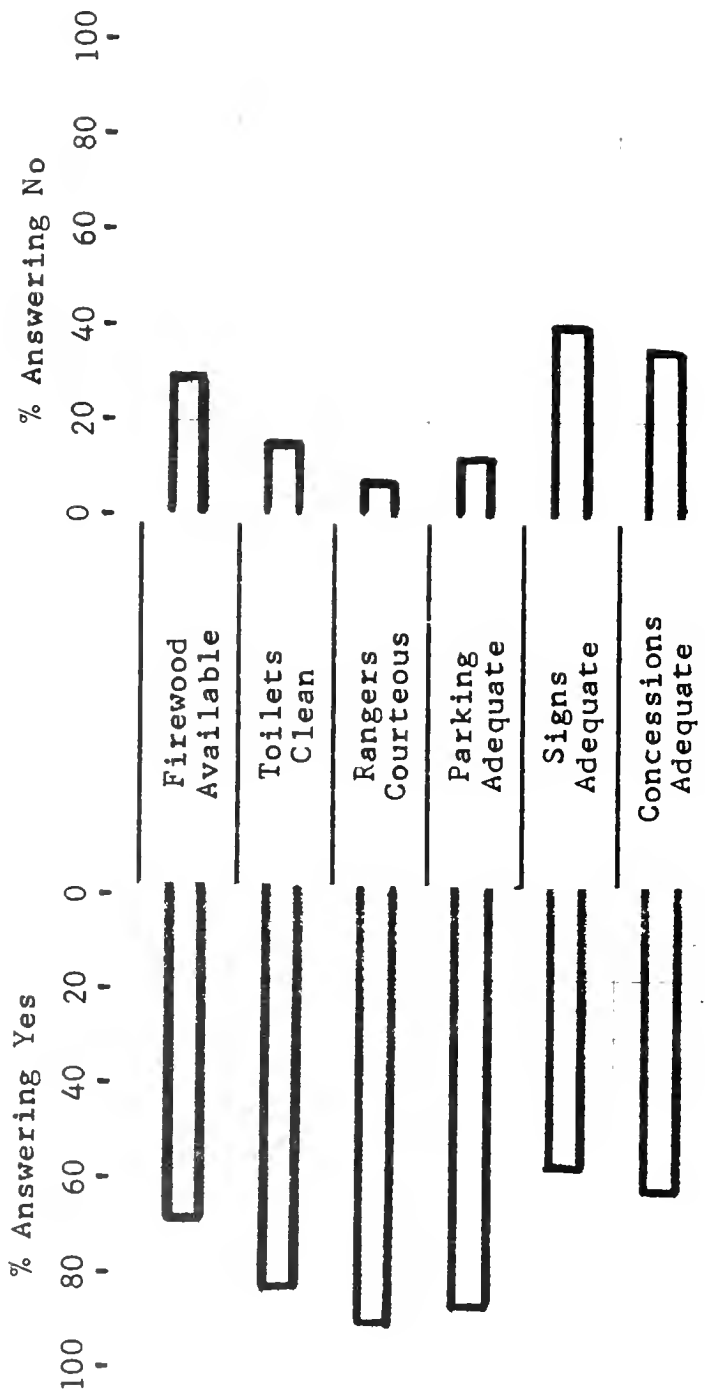


1969 - 1970 (cont'd)



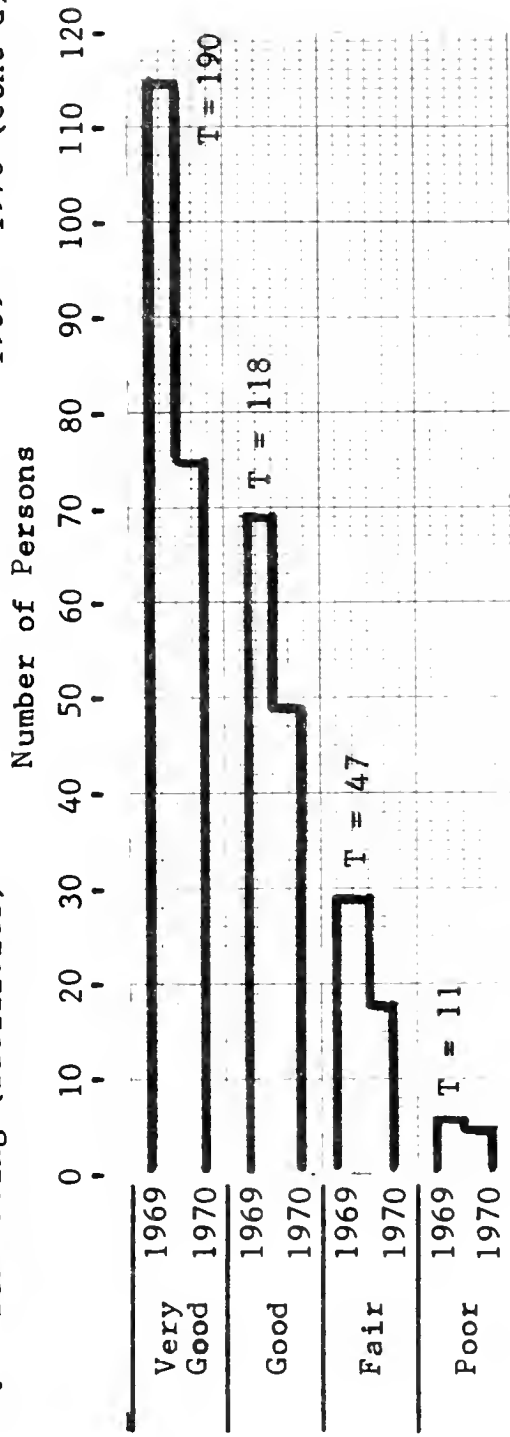
1969 - 1970 (cont'd)

8. Services Provided (1969 - 1 August 1970 combined)



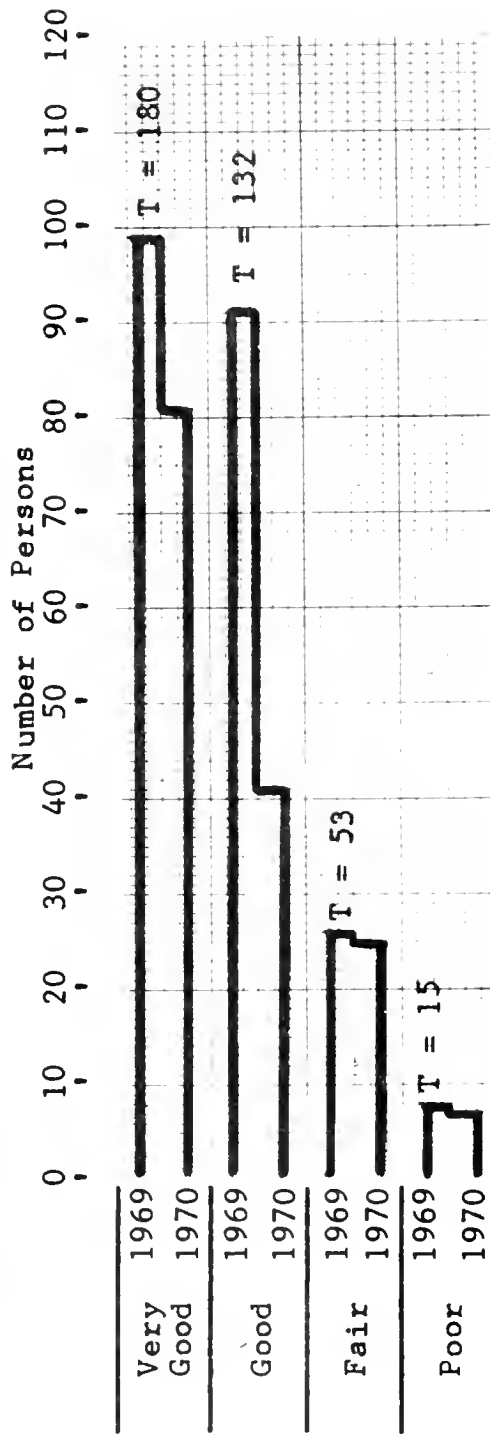
9A. Area Rating (facilities)

1969 - 1970 (cont'd)



Total Number of Respondents (1969 - 1 Aug. 1970) = 266

9B. Area Rating (maintenance)



Total Number of Respondents (1969 - 1 Aug. 1970) = 266

APPENDIX C

Present and Potential Tourist and Recreation Sites

Existing Sites C2 - C6

Potential Sites. C7 - C9

EXISTING REGIONAL RESOURCE ORIENTED SITES

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Histor. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
1 CM Russel NWR	BSF & W	Val.-Phil. Ferg.-Petröl. Garf.-McCone	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
2 Ulbend NWR	BSF & W	Petröl.-Garf. Val.-Phil.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X				X	X			X
3 Bowdoin NWR	BSF & W	Phil. Co. near Malta	X		X	X			X	X	X							X	X			
4 Hewitt NWR	BSF & W	Phil. Co. near Malta	X		X	X			X	X	X							X	X			
5 Medicine Lake NWR	BSF & W	Sheridan County	X		X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
6 Black Coulee NWR	BSF & W	Phil. Co. near Harlem	X		X	X			X		X							X				
7 Fort Peck Res. Nat. Rec. Area	C of E	Val.-Ferg. Phil.-Petröl Garf.-McCone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

EXISTING REGIONAL RESOURCE ORIENTED SITES (cont'd)

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prarie	Biological	Histor. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
7a Fort Peck Rec. Area	C of E	Valley	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		
7b Dredge Cuts & Downstream Rec. Area	C of E	Valley	X							X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X
7c The Pines Rec. Area	C of E	Valley	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
7d Bear Creek Fishing Camp	C of E	McCone	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			
7e Devils Creek Fishing Camp	C of E	McCone	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			
8 Rock Creek State Park	Mt. F&G Dept.	Garf.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			

EXISTING REGIONAL RESOURCE ORIENTED SITES (cont'd)

Name of Area	Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Recreation	Biological	Historic or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	picnicking	Fishing - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
9 Hell Creek St. Park	Mont. Nat. Hist.	Landfield	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			
10 Kipp St. Park	Mont. Nat. Hist.	Landfield	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
11 Camp Creek Campground	Mont. Nat. Hist.	Phillips Co. near Fort Union		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				
12 Montague Gulch Campground	Mont. Nat. Hist.	Phillips Co. near Landisburg		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				
13 Nelsen Res. St. Rec Area	Mont. Fish & Game Dept.	Phillips County	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			
14 Sleeping Buffalo Rec Area	Mont. Fish & Game Dept.	Phillips Co. near Saco	X					X	X	X	X											

EXISTING REGIONAL RESOURCE ORIENTED SITES (cont'd)

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Histor. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
15 Cole Pds Fishing Area	Parks Div. Mt. F&G Dept	Phil. Co. near Saco	X		X	X			X			X							X			
16 Malta Tourist Park	Malta City	Phil. Co. in Malta							X		X	X		X							X	
17 Saco Russell Memorial		Phil. Co. in Saco					X		X		X	X								X		
18 Hinsdale Tourist Park	Commun. Project	Val. Co. in Hinsdale							X		X	X		X							X	
19 Vandalia Rest Area	Hwy Dept	U.S. Hwy #2 Val Co near Vandalia			X				X		X	X									X	

EXISTING REGIONAL RESOURCE ORIENTED SITES (cont'd)

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Histor. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
20 Glasgow Tourist Park	Junior C of C	Val. Co. in Glasgow							X		X	X		X							X	
21 Glasgow Museum & Info.	C of C & Histor. Society	Val. Co. in Glasgow					X		X		X							X		X		
22 Opheim Park	Opheim City	Val. Co. in Opheim							X		X	X		X								X
23 Frazer Park	Ft. Peck Tribe	Val. Co. East of Frazer							X		X	X		X								X
24 Fish Ac. Whitetail Res.	Mt. F&G Dept.	Daniels	X						X										X			

POTENTIAL REGIONAL RECREATION & TOURIST SITES

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Hist. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
Vandalia Buffalo Jump	Private	Val. Co. near Vandalia			X		X		X		X	X						X		X		
Vandalia Ranch House	Private	Val. Co. in Vandalia					X		X		X							X		X		
Bug Creek Fossil Area	Private & BLM	McCone County			X		X	X	X		X	X						X				
Duck Creek Campground	Private	Val. Co. North Shore Ft Peck Res	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	
Sand Arroya Campground	Private	McCone Co. East Shore Ft Peck Res	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		
AVCO	Private	Val. Co.			X		X			X	X		X	X				X		X		

POTENTIAL REGIONAL RECREATION & TOURIST SITES

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Hist. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist-Vacation	Tourist-Fn Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
Promotion Sign Plaza Oswego	As Approp.	Hwy #2 East Bdry Val. Co.									X	X								X	X	
Promotion Sign Plaza Hinsdale	As Approp.	Hwy #2 West Bdry Val. Co.									X	X								X	X	
Promotion Sign Plaza Black Hills	As Approp.	Hwy #90 near Rapid City, S.D.									X									X		
Promotion Sign Plaza Glendive	As Approp.	Hwy #10 & #94 at Glendive									X									X		
Promotion Sign Plaza Opheim	As Approp.	Hwy #247 near Canadian Bdr.									X	X								X	X	

POTENTIAL REGIONAL RECREATION & TOURIST SITES (cont'd)

Name of Area	Administrative Agency	Location	Water	Forest	Prairie	Biological	Hist. or Archeol.	Geological	Local	Tourist - Vacation	Tourist - En Route	Picnicking	Hiking - Riding	Camping	Boating	Swimming	Hunting	History and/or Nature Study	Fishing	Area Information	Rest Stop	Wilderness
Sign Plaza & Info Cen. Glasgow	As Approp.	Hwy #2 in Glasgow									X									X	X	
Rock Creek	BLM	North of Vandalia Val. Co.	X		X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X			
Timber Creek	BLM	South Valley County	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X

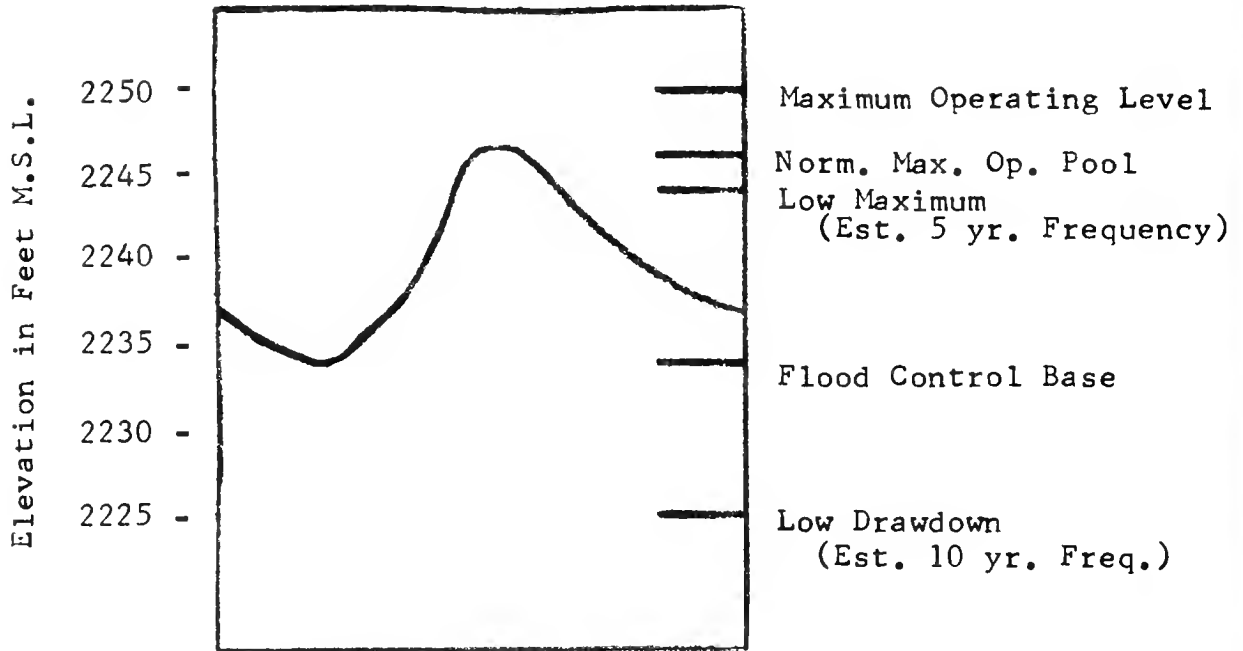
APPENDIX D

Fort Peck Fluctuation and Ice Data

Fort Peck Reservoir Regulation Plan

Source: Corps of Engineers

Avg. Recreation Season



Fort Peck Reservoir Fluctuation & Ice Data

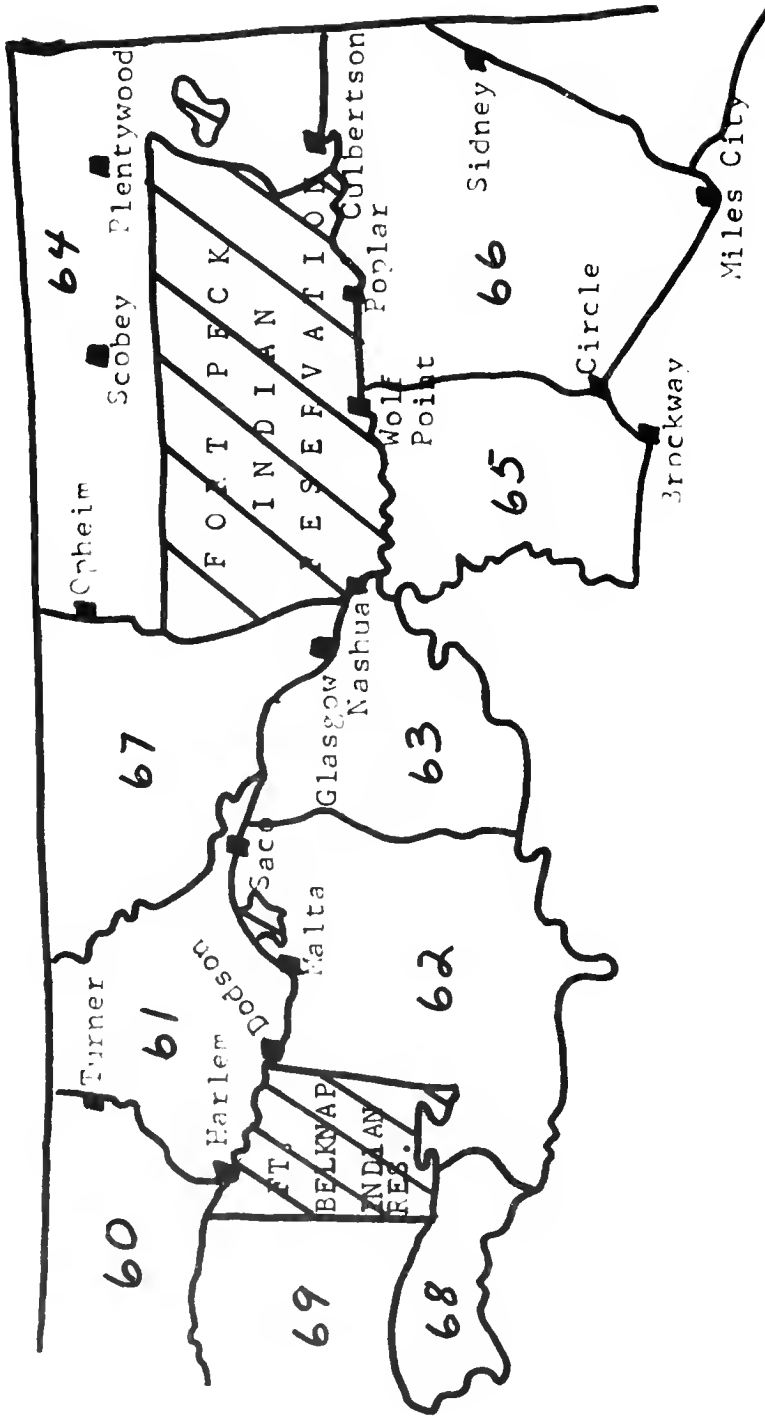
	<u>Fluctuations</u>				<u>Ice Cover</u>	
	<u>Hi</u>		<u>Low</u>		<u>Ice Covered</u>	<u>Ice Out</u>
1960	2217.7	June	2208.7	Mar.		
1961	2212.2	Jan.	2195.4	Dec.		
1962	2205.1	Nov.	2190.1	Mar.		
1963	2216.0	Nov.	2202.0	Feb.		
1964	2235.0	Nov.	2212.2	Mar.		
1965	2245.9	July	2232.7	Feb.	12/24/64	5/4/65
1966	2242.2	Jan.	2235.6	Dec.	1/20/66	4/16/66
1967	2245.7	July	2233.7	Mar.	1/18/67	4/19/67
1968	2244.7	July	2236.2	Feb.	1/3/68	4/1/68
1969	2246.8	July	2235.6	Mar.	1/2/69	4/23/69

Source: Corps of Engineers

APPENDIX E

Hunting Information

Northeastern Montana Hunting Districts	E2
Ownership of Game Habitat.	E3
Elk Hunting Data	E4
Deer Hunting Data.	E5
Antelope Hunting Data.	E6
Prarie Grouse Hunting Data	E7
Waterfowl Hunting Data	E8



Northeastern Montana Hunting Districts -- 1970

Source: Montana Fish & Game Department

OWNERSHIP OF GAME HABITAT BY BLM PLANNING UNITS

HABITAT	ROCK CREEK			LITTLE BEAVER			SAGE HEN			GRASSLAND			OPHEIM			MILK RIVER		
	Pub	Pr	S	Pub	Pr	S	Pub	Pr	S	Pub	Pr	S	Pub	Pr	S	Pub	Pr	S
<u>ANTELOPE</u>	294	104	23	57	1	2	83	8	5	7	6	T	2	21	8	19	177	13
<u>WHITE TAILED DEER</u>	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	T	3	4	T	2	37	2	3	57	4
<u>MULE DEER</u>	173	51	11	382	64	20	91	8	7	14	13	1	3	30	2	29	128	11
<u>ELK</u>	0	0	0	78	37	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>SAGE GROUSE</u>	43	25	3	185	22	9	181	27	9	2	3	0	0	1	0	31	101	9
<u>SHARP TAILED GROUSE</u>	164	99	16	88	39	8	15	6	T	22	17	6	6	49	3	26	212	15
<u>PHEASANT</u>	T	1	1	T	1	0	7	5	T	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	115	5

— Indicates over 25% of total usable habitat is on private land

Pub - Federal Public Lands

Pr - Private Lands

S - State Lands

Source: Montana Fish & Game Department

ELK HARVEST IN GLASGOW AREA

YEAR	# APPLICANTS	# PERMITS		# ELK HARVEST		% ELK HUNTER SUCCESS		% HUNTER SUCCESS		ARCHER HARVEST
		BY AREA 62	63	BY AREA 62	63	BY AREA 62	63	DIST. 6	STATE WIDE	
1957	1259	10	12	8	11	80	91	86		NONE
1958	1675	15	20	7	16	47	80	62		NONE
1959	1548	20	15	14	14	70	93	80		NONE
1960	1992	20	30	15	27	75	90	84		NONE
1961	2162	50	30	35	23	70	77	73		NONE
1962	2102	30	30	19	23	63	77	72		NONE
1963	1607	20	10	18	10	90	100	93		NONE
1964	2731	40	50	19	40	48	80	66		NONE
1965	2966	40	50	38	46			93		NONE
1966	2796	60	60	44	42			62		NONE
1967	2417	60	60	43	57			83		NONE
1968	3249	140	100	78	78			65	21	14
1969	3295	250	70	140	34	56	50	54	16	23
1970		250	70							

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION --

In 1962 four Bull Elk from District 6 were entered in the Boone & Crockett Records of North American Big Game. A fifth bull found dead, had one of the largest sets of Elk antlers ever recorded in Montana.

DEER HARVEST IN GLASGOW AREA

	AREA	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
WHITE TAIL DEER HARVEST	61	198	327	70	191	170
	62	91	214	118	180	177
	63	171	293	178	297	282
	64	1273	1027	1176	1169	603
	65	352	260	473	357	393
	67	181	282	357	356	307
MULE DEER HARVEST	61	206	305	160	400	321
	62	510	700	542	467	648
	63	955	610	419	817	584
	64	405	226	75	149	85
	65	574	440	788	679	842
	67	210	158	451	332	460
TOTAL NUMBER OF HUNTERS	61	514	734	323	755	663
	62	912	993	773	832	953
	63	1849	1185	861	1404	1191
	64	2585	1806	1756	1976	1110
	65	1196	880	1633	1173	1315
	67	510	576	1036	889	842
PERCENT HUNTER SUCCESS	61	79	86	71	78	80
	62	69	93	86	80	90
	63	61	76	70	80	74
	64	67	72	72	67	65
	65	79	81	80	90	95
	67	76	79	78	78	93

ANTELOPE HARVEST IN GLASGOW AREA

AREA	# Permits Issued/# Antelope Harvest (% Hunter Success)					
	YEAR					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
61	$\frac{600}{(61)}$	$\frac{600}{(62)}$	$\frac{450}{(56)}$	$\frac{200}{(44)}$	$\frac{200}{(71)}$	$\frac{200}{()}$
62	$\frac{700}{(72)}$	$\frac{700}{(71)}$	$\frac{500}{(65)}$	$\frac{500}{(60)}$	$\frac{401}{(70)}$	$\frac{400}{()}$
63	$\frac{100}{(53)}$	$\frac{100}{(64)}$	$\frac{100}{(70)}$	$\frac{50}{(65)}$	$\frac{50}{(65)}$	$\frac{50}{()}$
64	$\frac{75}{(70)}$	$\frac{75}{(80)}$	$\frac{75}{(78)}$	$\frac{75}{(65)}$	$\frac{75}{(70)}$	$\frac{75}{()}$
65	$\frac{500}{(80)}$	$\frac{502}{(77)}$	$\frac{500}{(79)}$	$\frac{600}{(83)}$	$\frac{712}{(82)}$	$\frac{700}{()}$
67	$\frac{51}{(55)}$	$\frac{50}{(54)}$	$\frac{135}{(62)}$	$\frac{393}{(67)}$	$\frac{401}{(71)}$	$\frac{400}{()}$
TOT.	$\frac{2026}{(64)}$	$\frac{2027}{(68)}$	$\frac{1760}{(69)}$	$\frac{1818}{(64)}$	$\frac{1829}{(71)}$	$\frac{1825}{()}$

*Hunter success figures do not include permittees who did not hunt for Antelope at least once.

OPENING DAY HARVEST FIGURES
FORT PECK CHECKING STATION

	<u>1969</u>	<u>15 yr. avrg.</u>
# HUNTERS	131	128
HRS. HUNTED	556	512
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE HARVESTED	229	141
SHARP-TAILED BROUSE/HUNTER	1.7	1.1
SAGE GROUSE HARVESTED	50	44
HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVESTED	10	29
TOTAL BIRDS	289	203
BIRDS/HUNTER	2.2	1.6
HRS./BIRD	1.9	2.5

OPENING DAY HARVEST FIGURES
MALTA CHECKING STATION

	<u>1969</u>	<u>15 yr. avrg.</u>
# HUNTERS	19	85
HRS. HUNTED	96	318
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE HARVESTED	12	29
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE/HUNTER	0.6	0.3
SAGE GROUSE HARVESTED	48	136
HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVESTED	2	24
TOTAL BIRDS	62	179
BIRDS/HUNTER	3.3	2.2
HRS./BIRD	1.5	1.8

CALCULATED HARVEST OF WATERFOWL IN GLASGOW AREA

AREA	YEAR	# DUCK HUNTERS	DUCKS HARVESTED	% OF STATE tot.	# GOOSE HUNTERS	GESE HARVESTED	% OF STATE tot.
VALLEY COUNTY	1965 ³	280	1465	1.05	154	123	1.18
	1966 ²	635	4763	1.74	144	88	.63
	1967 ²	560	4615	1.88	253	258	2.17
	1968 ³	445	7852	4.57	173	33	.40
	1969	N O T	A V A I L A B L E		A T P R E S E N T		
DIST. 6 ¹	1965	2344	14332	10.27	1964	428	24.12
	1966	2856	32172	11.98	2642	3470	24.82
	1967	3474	33888	13.54	2251	3816	32.04
	1968	2176	17559	10.18	1517	1375	16.96
	1969	N O T	A V A I L A B L E		A T P R E S E N T		

1. Dist. 6 includes Blaine, Daniels, Hill, Liberty, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties.
2. Duck season more liberal.
3. Duck season more restricted.

NOTE: Phillips County led all counties in the state in goose harvest in 1965, 1966, 1967 and was second in 1968.

APPENDIX F

Fishery Developments

in the

Valley County Area

Fishery Developments in the Valley County Area
(1965 - 1970)

The following information is provided by the Montana Fish and Game Department. It is an up-to-date listing and evaluation of various impoundments throughout the region and their status for recreational fishing use.

Abbreviations

Fish	Blhd	-	Bullhead
	Cr	-	Crappie
	Eb	-	Eastern Brook Trout
	LMB	-	Large Mouth Bass
	Np	-	Northern Pike
	Rb	-	Rainbow Trout
	SMB	-	Small Mouth Bass
	WE	-	Walleye
	Yp	-	Yellow Perch
Size	Fgl	-	Fingerling
	L	-	Catchables

Developed Fisheries

<u>Water</u>	<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Fort Peck Res	1969	Coho Salmon	New introduction - providing fair fishing 1969-1970. Other catchable fish include Northern Pike, Sanger, Crappie, Yellow Perch, Trout, Bullhead, Walleye, Goldeye, Channel Catfish, Sturgeon, Paddlefish, Ling & Carp.
2. Dredge Cut Trout Pond	1965- 1970	Rb Fgl Coho	Good for Rainbow Trout. Produces mainly 9 to 10 inch trout, but larger ones are also taken. Good for Perch. Should yield some 10 to 12 in. Coho Salmon by fall of 1970.
3. Glasgow Air Force Base Pond	1965- 1970	Rb L LMB	Two miles north of GAFB then one mile west. Good for Rainbow Trout up to 3 lbs. Bass and Bluegill stocked in 1969 but not furnishing any fishing for these two species yet.
4. Gribble Res.	1969	Rb Fgl	McCone County. Fair for 10 to 12 inch Rainbow Trout. Sched. for fingerling Bass stocking in 1970.
5. Etchart Res.	1969- 1970	Rb Fgl	Fair to good fishing. Six mi. north of GAFB, then turn 100 yds. south of first bridge on hwy, then one mi. west. Food for 10 to 12 in. Rainbows in spring, expect 15 in., 1½ lb. by fall.
6. Hanson Res.	1969- 1970	SMB Rb L	Six miles north of Hwy 2 on Opheim hwy. Turn rt. ¾ mi. on country road before crossing Cherry Creek (at packing plant and drive-in theatre). Contains Smallmouth Bass, few Brook Trout and few Rainbow Trout. Additional Rainbow Trout to be planted in spring of 1970.

Developed Fisheries (cont'd)

<u>Water</u>	<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
7. Lone Tree Creek	1965	Np	Good Fishery. South Valley County.
8. Grady Res.	1968	Blhd	Rb stocked twice but severe winterkill. LMB & Blhd stocked at pub. req. in 1968 as last resort.
9. Richland Res.	1970	Rb L	Rainbow Trout. Three-in. and 9-in. Rainbows to be stocked in spring of 1970. Should be fair to good for 10 to 15-inch Rainbow by fall.
10. Sweeting Res.	1970	Np	No. Val. Co. Success of plant unknown at pres.
11. Grossing Res.	1970	LMB	So. Val. Co. off Bentonite Road. Success of plant unknown at present.
12. Two Rock Res.	1970	LMB	So. Val. Co. off Bentonite Road. Success of plant unknown at present.
13. January Res.	1970	LMB	So. Val. Co. off Beaver Creek Road. Success of plant unknown at present.
14. Frazer Lake		Blhd	East of Frazer, so. of Hwy 2. Good Blhd fishing.
15. Greenwood Res.	1969	Rb	Two mi. no. of Oswego then turn into owner's year on rt. to ask permission. Res. is 1½ mile so. of house. Should be for 10-12 in. Rainbow Trout in the spring of 1970.
16. Langen Res.		SMB	Go 5 mi. no. of GAFB, then about 12 mi. NW on trail. Fair to good for small Bass. Contact Dick Rohde at Glasgow to ask permission.
17. Grubb Res.	1969	Np	Very shallow. 25 Np stocked in spring of 1969 and fertilized eggs. Present status unknown.

Developed Fisheries (cont'd)

<u>Water</u>	<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
18. Gutshot		Np	South Valley County. Fair.
19. Unnamed Res.		Np WE	Formed by spreader ditch above Gutshot. Np and WE. Big Northerns. Spring and summer success may be poor due to trubid water.
20. Runway Res.	1970	LMB	No. Val Co. Success of plant unknown at present.
21. Miner Res.	1965- 1966	Rb Np	Severe winterkill.
22. T. C. Res.	1965	WE	Silt
23. Wards Res. (VR - 82)	1965- 1967	Rt	Very poor access road, severe winterkill.
24. Wittmayer Res.	1965	WE	No fish found in 1968.
25. Blue Lake	1968	Up Cr	Low water at present.
26. Knudsen Res.	1968		Water too low.
27. Mogen Res.	1969		Water too low -- irrigation drawdown.
28. F. P. Drain Can.	1968		Water Oxygen and chemistry problems.
29. Grosse Res.	1969		Need landowner permission to stock.
30. Porcupine Creek	1968		Water too low.
31. Rock Creek	1970		Under investigation. May be stocked in future.

MALTA AREA

Fishing Opportunities Developed:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
King Res	1965-69	Rb fgl	good fishing
Douchette Res	1965-69	Rb fgl	fair fishing
Drabbels Res	1965-69	LMB & Rb	in develop. stage-shld be excel. for trout in '70.
Cole Ponds	1965-69	Rb Eb fgl	fair to good in 3 ponds.
	1968-69	Rb fgl	new develop.-should be fair to good.
Ester Res	1965-69	WE & Np	per. plants to main. fish.
Bar Island Res.	1969	Rb fgl.	fair fishing
Sq. Butte Res	1969	Rb fgl	fair fishing
Levi Res	1968-69	Rb fgl	fair fishing - too small - low potential.
Doll Res	1969	LMB	restocked after winterkill.
PR 161	1966-69	Np	attempting to develop pop.
Knudsen Res	1969	LMB	init. plant - status unknown
PR 22	1970	Rb fgl	new introd. - good poten.
Silam Res	1970	Rb fgl	new - good potential
Taint Res	1970	Rb fgl	new - should be good fishery
Pale Face Res.	1970	Rb fgl	new - should be good fishery
Current Res	1970	Rb fgl	new - will stock if fills in '70 - should be good
Lark Res	1970	Rb fgl	new - will stock if fills in '70 - should be good
Dogtown Res	1970	LMB	new introd - should be good
Bison Bone Res	1970	LMB	new-plan init. stock in '70
Big Sage Res	1970	LMB	new-plan init. stock in '70
Gull Wing Res	1970	Np &/or LMB	new-plan init. stock in '70
And Res	1970	LMB	new-plan init. stock in '70
Empire Res	1970	LMB	new-plan init. stock in '70
Beaver Creek	1970	Eb	attempt to develop pop. in headquarters w/beaver dams

Sites Investigated but not Suitable:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
PR 256	1969	too shallow
Cool Pit	1969	too shallow
Dunbar Res	1969	small pit - no potential
7-Up	1969	water low and shallow
PR 95	1965	LMB stkd-none fnd in '68, choked w/weeds
Dahl Res	1966	originally had Rb but LMB stocked in 1966 at public request - status unknown
Lesle Ann Res	1968	stkd LMB but status unknown - poor poten.
Billi Jo Res	1968	shallow
Little Bunny Res	1968	too shallow
Alkali Lake	1970	oxygen good - water sample being tested
Lodge Pole Creek	1968	poor habitat

Seven additional BLM pit-type res. checked but water too shallow.

WOLF POINT - CIRCLE AREA

Fishing Opportunities Developed:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sage Res	1969	Rb fgl.	fair to good - should become excellent fishing
Mason Res	1968	Rb fgl.	good fishing
J. Toavs Res	1969	Rb fgl.	status unknown - low poten.
Swank Res	1967-69	Rb fgl.	fair to good fishing
Greenwood Res	1969	Rb fgl.	initial plant in 1969 but winterkilled - should become good fishery when res. ages
McClellan Res	1967	Rb fgl.	fair fishing - rehab 1969 to remove bullheads - should become good fishery
Big Horn Res	1965-68	Rb fgl.	good fishing - stocking done by BIA
Skunk Brush Res	1970	Rb fgl.	scheduled for 1970 plant - should be good fishery
Berreth Res	1969	No-Cr.	in process of developing fishery
Loendorf Res	1969	LMB	in process of developing fishery
McRae Res	1969	Np	inspected site - looks good - no approval from landowner at present
Hastetter Res	1968	LMB	introduced - status unknown
Cemetery Pond	1969	Blhd.	shallow - close by city for kids use mainly

Sites Investigated but not Suitable:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
R. Toavs Res	1968	stocked Rb trout but discontinued because owner stocked Bullheads
Hayes Res	1967	stocked Rb but water very low in fall & winterkilled - stocking discontinued
McClellan Res	1967	LMB introduced but not found in 1969 sample - appears to be too shallow
Gayna Res	1969	new - water too low - will be checked again in 1970
Owens Res	1968	stocked LMB - survival unknown but low water does not justify additional stocking
Larson Res	1965	WE stocked - too shallow - winterkills - no further stocking justified
Walton Res	1969	only 4 ft. deep - stocking not approved
Nordwick Res	1967	Rb stocked but siltation caused shallow cond. and no further stocking justified
Grainger Res	1968	leaks - water too low
Hintz Res	1969	req. LMB for '70 but shallow-poor poten.
Jordan Res	1969	water too low-when full may support Np

SCOBAY AREA

Fishing Opportunities Developed:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chabot Res	1966	Rb fgl.	good fishing
Danielson Res	1967	Rb fgl.	good fishing
T. Christenson Res	1967	Rb fgl.	fair to good fishing
Hatfield Res	1968	Rb fgl.	good fishing
Stentogt Res	1969	Rb fgl.	good fishing
Loftsgaard Res	1968	Rb fgl.	good fishing
Whitetail Res	1965-69	Rb fgl.	good fishing
Killenbeck Res	1968	Np-Cr.	restocked following winterkill
West Fork Poplar River	1967-70	SMB Eb	new species introduced to develop fishery

Sites Investigated but not Suitable:

<u>Water</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Odegard Res	1965-66	stocked with Rb but too shallow and winterkilled - stocking discontinued
Lekvold Res	1968	didn't fill - apparently leaks
Lindquist Res	1968	good reservoir - but won't allow public fishing
J. P. Jensen Res	1968	stocked with Rb in 1968 - too shallow - oxygen problem
Jacobsen Res	1968	too shallow - has winter oxygen problem
Edland Res	1968	trial stocking with Rb 1968 - discontinued due to severe winter oxygen deficiency
Richardson Res	1967	LMB - Rb introduced but present status unknown

APPENDIX G

An Appraisal
of
Potential Outdoor Recreation Developments
in
Valley County, Montana

Winter Sports Areas			
Water Sports Areas			
Vacation Farms & Ranches			
Shooting Preserves			
Fishing Stables			
Natural, Scenic & Historic Areas			
Hunting			
Golf Courses			
Fishing			
Picnic & Sports Areas			
Camping			
Vacation Cabins & Homesites			

AN APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS IN
VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA

Source: Valley County Technical Action Panel

APPENDIX H

Federal Grants in Aid Programs related to Outdoor Recreation
selected for the Valley County Area.

Contents

1. Advance Acquisition of Land Grants. . . . .	.H2
2. Aged Recreation Programs Grants . . . . .	.H2
3. Agricultural Conservation Cost Sharing. . . . .	.H3
4. Community Action Program Grants . . . . .	.H3, 4
5. Cropland Adjustment Aid of Farmers. . . . .	.H4, 5
6. Cropland Conversion Agreements. . . . .	.H5
7. Economic Development Planning Grants. . . . .	.H5, 6
8. Federal Real Property Grants. . . . .	.H7
9. Game Fish Distribution. . . . .	.H7
10. Historic Preservation . . . . .	.H7, 8
11. Indian Lands Soil Conservation Aid. . . . .	.H8
12. Land & Water Conservation Fund Grants . . . . .	.H8, 9, 10
13. Neighborhood Facilities Grants. . . . .	.H10
14. Neighborhood Youth Corps. . . . .	.H10, 11
15. Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments . . . . .	.H11
16. Small Watershed Projects. . . . .	.H12, 13

Source: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND GRANTS

AGENCY: COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to local public bodies and agencies to help finance the acquisition of sites for public works or facilities which are planned for future construction. Outdoor recreation areas are eligible.

Grants may be up to the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges on obligations incurred to finance the acquisition of the land for a period not in excess of the lesser of (1) 5 years from the date of acquisition of the land, or (2) the period of time between the date on which the land was acquired and the date of groundbreaking or actual occupancy for the purpose for which it was acquired in advance.

Land acquired by the grant must be utilized for a public purpose within five years from the date of acquisition, unless the Secretary determines that circumstances warrant an extension beyond the 5-year period.

No grant is made unless it is judged that utilization of the land will contribute to the economy, efficiency, and the comprehensively planned development of the area.

AUTHORITY: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

AGED RECREATION PROGRAMS GRANTS

AGENCY: ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

The Administration on Aging provides funds to State Agencies designed by each Governor to develop, administer and supervise comprehensive State programs for older people. After its comprehensive plan has been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, States make grants from its Federal allotment to communities, public agencies and organizations for the development of services for people 65 and over. Communities or organizations can use the funds to support outdoor recreation programs for older people.

The authority specifically allows the staffing and operation of multi-purpose activity centers. Recreational opportunities are among the services the community is encouraged to provide. The Federal share of each project may equal 75 per cent of the cost for the first year; 60 per cent for the second, and 50 per cent for the third. Funds cannot be used for construction of facilities.

AUTHORITY: Older Americans Act of 1965

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COST-SHARING

AGENCY: AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Under the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture shares with farmers and ranchers the cost of stripcropping, permanent vegetative cover, trees and shrubs, water impoundment, and other needed conservation work on privately owned farm lands. Over one million farmers now participate in the program each year; over 2 million farmers have participated on one or more aspects of the program in the past 5 years. Financial aid is given for practices which directly and indirectly benefit wildlife and waterfowl. Practices installed solely for outdoor recreation purposes are not eligible although many ponds built under the program become the base for outdoor recreation activities.

For most conservation practices, the Federal share does not exceed 50 per cent of the cost. With the exception of conservation practices, carried out for emergency disaster relief or under community projects, no individual may receive more than \$2,500 in one year.

The program is administered through State and County committees. A State Committee is composed of farmers appointed by the Secretary of the Agricultural Extension service, who is an ex officio member. Soil Conservation Service officials and, where applicable, Forest Service representatives, along with the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Committee, are responsible for the development of both State and county programs.

The program for each State must be approved by the agency with technical concurrence of the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service. The State Committee also reviews the programs of individual counties and allocates funds to them.

AUTHORITY: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, 1935.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS

AGENCY: OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity provides grants for comprehensive local antipoverty campaigns in urban and rural areas, on Indian reservations and among migrant workers. Projects undertaken enable communities to attack poverty problems with a network of varied and coordinated programs. Outdoor recreation is included among eligible antipoverty projects. All components of local antipoverty programs must be focused on the needs of low-income individuals and families.

The Community Action Program is administered and coordinated through public or private nonprofit agencies, or a combination of

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS (cont'd)

these. The Federal Government paid up to 90 per cent of the cost of local programs prior to August, 1967; after that, half the cost. The non-Federal share of a community may be contributed in cash or "in kind".

AUTHORITY: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT: AID TO FORMERS

AGENCY: AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Cropland Adjustment Program administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture provides for the long-term diversion of land from production of surplus crops to protective conservation uses, including the expansion of recreation, preserving wildlife habitat, increasing reforestation, preserving open space and natural beauty, and preventing air and water pollution. Farmers who participate execute long-term agreements for periods of not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.

Cooperating farmers receive annual adjustment payments for diverting cropland to approved conservation uses, and are eligible to receive cost-share payments to finance the conservation measures needed in these approved uses. Payments are related to the value of the crops normally produced on the land and the need to reduce production of some crops more than others. They are similar to, but lower than, payments in the Short-Term Acreage Diversion Program.

To encourage farmers to give the public access to farmland for recreation, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offers payment increases to participating farmers for permitting the public to fish, hunt, trap, and hike without charge on acreage designated under Cropland Adjustment Program agreements. Public access is subject to applicable State and Fed. regulations.

In general, operating farms which have been under the same ownership for 3 years prior to the agreement period are eligible to participate. Exceptions to this general rule are farms which have changed ownership by will or succession due to the previous owner's death, and farms which for 3 years prior to the agreement have been under the control of the person who will control it for the full period of the agreement. The law also permits farms with ownership changes before December 31, 1964, to participate under certain circumstances.

To protect local communities by limiting the amount of land that can be put under the program, no more than 10 per cent of the allotment or base acreage for any crop or of total cropland in a

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT: AID TO FARMERS (cont'd)

county or community is contracted in any single year, and no more than 25 per cent during the life of the program. Exceptions are made where requested by local governments.

State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees administer the program locally.

AUTHORITY: Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 - Title VI.

CROPLAND CONVERSION AGREEMENTS

AGENCY: AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Cropland Conversion is an Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service pilot program limited to certain designated areas. It is designed to test new methods of improving family farm income by converting land regularly used for production of crops to other economic uses, one of which is outdoor recreation.

Under the program, the Federal Government makes 5 to 10 year agreements with farm and ranch owners which provide for: (a) conversion of land regularly used in the production of crops to other economic uses, including outdoor recreation; and (b) practices needed to conserve and develop soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreation resources.

At the time the Landowner enters into the agreement he decides whether he will use the land for outdoor recreation, grass, a forest tree plantation or wildlife habitat.

Participants are eligible for two types of payments (a) an adjustment payment on land representing a reduction in row crops or small grain; and (b) conservation practice cost-sharing on all land placed in the program. State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committees administer the program locally.

AUTHORITY: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING GRANTS

AGENCY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration gives grants-in-aid to public or private nonprofit State, area, district, and local organizations to assist in financing the planning of economic development programs and projects. Planning for programs and projects

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING GRANTS (cont'd)

relating to outdoor recreation can be an element in an area's overall economic development program.

The planning grants cover staff administrative expenses and cannot exceed 75 per cent of the overall cost of a particular planning project. However, appropriate contributions "in kind" such as office space, supplies, professional and clerical staff time, may be used to make up the non-Federal share of the cost.

Funds authorized for planning assistance in Title III of the authorizing legislation are not generally available for Regional Action Planning Commissions.

AUTHORITY: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY GRANTS

AGENCY: PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL SERVICE

Surplus land, buildings, and other real property no longer required for Federal use are offered by the Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, for conveyance to State and local governments and certain nonprofit institutions for use for stipulated public purposes. The property is available at reduced prices or at no cost.

Property can be transferred without cost for use as State wildlife conservation preserves, historic monuments, or public airports. It can be transferred for 50 per cent of the fair market value for public park or recreation uses.

Notices of availability of surplus property are given to the Governor, county clerk, mayor, and other appropriate officials in the area where the property is located.

Eligible public agencies interested in acquiring such property must inform the Property Management and Disposal Service of their interest in writing within 20 days following the date of the notice. If no response is received within the specified period, the property becomes available for disposal by public sale. If a public agency indicates an interest in acquiring the property, reasonable time is granted for submission of a coordinated plan for the use and procurement of the property.

Deeds conveying surplus real property for public purposes contain provisions and Reservations for the use and maintenance of the property.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior, assists in determining if property is suitable and desirable for

FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY GRANTS (cont'd)

public park or recreation area use. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments makes similar determinations for property valuable as historic monuments.

Proceeds from the disposal of all Federal surplus real property are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund account.

AUTHORITY: (1) For a Public Park, Public Recreation Area or Historic Monument: Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940; (2) for Wildlife Conservation: Act of May 19, 1948; (3) for a Public Airport: Surplus Property Act of 1944.

GAME FISH DISTRIBUTION

AGENCY: BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior distributes hatchery-reared game fish without cost to States, other Federal agencies, municipalities and private individuals. The purpose of this program is to establish self-perpetuation fish populations in farm ponds and lakes and to provide recreational fishing opportunities.

Applications for fish should be directed to regional offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The applicant must own ponds of suitable size for the fish and he may not charge for fishing.

AUTHORITY: The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; The Colorado River Storage Project Act.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS

AGENCY: COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's program of grants for Historic Preservation provides matching grants to States or local public bodies to meet up to 50 per cent of the cost of acquisition, restoration, or improvement of sites, structures, or areas of historic or archeological significance in urban areas. A combination of these activities may be grouped within a single project.

The projects should be in accord with the comprehensive development plan of the locality and provide a useful contribution to the community or area.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS (cont'd)

The Federal grant for a project may not exceed \$100,000 in any one fiscal year. The Federal grant for moving a structure may not exceed \$25,000. HUD will finance 100 per cent of the cost of relocation assistance payments to persons or businesses displaced by a historic preservation project.

Under HUD's Demonstration Cities program (Title VII), grants covering up to 50 per cent of the cost of activities may be approved for qualified demonstration projects. To be eligible, demonstration projects must contribute significantly to development and demonstration of new and improved methods and materials for use in historic preservation projects and have broad applicability to guide historic preservation programs in other communities.

AUTHORITY: Housing Act of 1961 -- Title VII.

INDIANS LANDS SOIL CONSERVATION AID AGENCY: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs furnishes financial assistance and technical help to individual Indians, Indian tribes, and individuals who lease Indian lands as a means of stimulating soil and moisture conservation practices.

Practices for which financial aid is available include construction of farm ponds, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects, and small watershed projects. In some cases, the Bureau of Indian Affairs pays the total development costs if a good site is available and the tribe involved has no funds.

Technical aid consists of engineering services, soil surveys, and the design of land use plans. These plans include measures for creating outdoor recreation attractions and uses in the area. Bureau of Indian Affairs technicians seek services offered by other governmental agencies in assisting tribes to plan and develop recreation facilities.

AUTHORITY: Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS AGENCY: BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation makes grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to States, and through them to political subdivisions and other units of States, for planning, acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Prime importance is attached to projects in areas where concentrations of people live. Projects must be available for use by

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS (cont'd)

the general public, development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored, and projects furnishing a broad range of outdoor recreation uses and experiences are preferred.

Funds apportioned to the States under this program finance 50 per cent of total allowable project costs, on a matching basis. Money from the fund also supports Federal acquisition of authorized areas within the National Park, National Forest and Wildlife Refuge Systems.

Statewide Comprehensive outdoor recreation plans which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation finds adequate for the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act are prerequisite to receipt of grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition or development projects. Planning grants and limited technical assistance are available for the preparation of State outdoor recreation plans. Acquisition and development projects which otherwise meet criteria stipulated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are eligible for matching grants. Grants help finance such diverse projects as multipurpose metropolitan parks, golf courses, swimming pools and bicycling paths.

The program extends to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Political subdivisions, such as city and county governments, and other official public agencies of the State are eligible. The State, however, holds initial prerogative and responsibility for determining which projects and which agencies shall be supported and for establishing the order in which projects may be financed. Political subdivisions and other official public agencies in a State which wish to apply for grants must propose their projects to an official State Liaison Officer or agency designated by the Governor. The name of the State Liaison Officer of agency and additional details are available from regional offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

About 60 per cent of annual appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund are normally available to the States. In its first three years, \$160.5 million was allocated to match State funds. Federal agencies use the remaining 40 per cent.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund derives revenue from admission and user fees at Federal recreation areas, net proceeds from the sale of Federal surplus real and related property, and existing Federal taxes on motorboat fuels.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, special Federal funds are authorized to help the Appalachian Region and other redevelopment areas take advantage of the Federal grant program.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS (cont'd)

Upon application, the Secretary of Commerce can increase the Federal cost-sharing up to 80 per cent for land acquisition and development projects in these areas.

AUTHORITY: Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES GRANTS

AGENCY: OFFICE OF URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

Grants administered by the Office of Urban Neighborhood Services are available to help local public bodies and agencies finance neighborhood facilities projects such as neighborhood or community centers, youth centers, health stations, and other public buildings and areas which provide recreational, health, or similar social services. Grants may cover up to two-thirds of project-costs, or up to three-fourths in redevelopment areas. Projects may be undertaken directly by local public bodies or agencies or through approved nonprofit organizations.

The neighborhood facility to be assisted must meet three qualifications: (1) it must be necessary for carrying out a program of recreational, health, social or similar community service, including programs approved under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; (2) it must be consistent with comprehensive planning for the development of the community; (3) its location must be available for use by the area's low- or moderate-income residents.

A project assisted by a grant may not be converted to other uses for a period of 20 years without the approval of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Priority is given projects that will primarily benefit low-income families or otherwise further community action program objectives.

AUTHORITY: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 - Title VII.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

AGENCY: MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

The Neighborhood Youth Corps in the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor is a work-training program for unemployed young men and women, ages 14 through 21, from low-income families. Enrollees undertake public service work which would not otherwise be performed in various communities, including the conservation, development, management and improvement of State or community natural resources and recreational facilities. Many Neighborhood

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (cont'd)

Youth Corps projects are concerned exclusively with the improvement of State or municipal parks, forests, fish and game preserves, and similar outdoor recreational facilities.

Projects can be sponsored by non-Federal public or private non-profit organizations, such as States, counties, municipalities, boards of education and private welfare organizations. The Federal Government contributes 90 per cent of the costs of approved projects. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or "in kind" -- including costs of plant or facility, equipment, and services rendered.

Enrollees are trained and employed only on publicly owned and operated facilities or projects, or on local projects sponsored by private non-profit agencies, except those involving construction, operation or maintenance of facilities used or to be used for sectarian instruction or religious worship. Projects must increase enjoyability of the enrollees and enable them to stay in school or to resume school attendance or to gain meaningful work experience. Rates of pay and other working conditions must be appropriate and reasonable for the type of work performed, the geographical region and the employee's proficiency. In general, priority is given to projects with a high training potential. Local sponsors are responsible for recruiting enrollees.

AUTHORITY: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

PUBLIC DOMAIN GRANTS FOR HISTORIC MONUMENTS AGENCY: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Domain lands can be transferred by the Bureau of Land Management to States, their political subdivisions, and non-profit associations and organizations for historic monument purposes without any monetary consideration. Transfers embrace only the acreage necessary for preservation of the historic sites and its features. The Bureau of Land Management is required to conduct periodical inspections of the areas to assure compliance with title stipulations. If the land is devoted to other than historic monument purposes, title to the land reverts to the United States.

Subsidiary areas and protective buffer zones of the public domain may be purchased in accordance with usual Bureau of Land Management sales procedures. Applications for public domain historic monument grants also are handled by generally similar procedures. For details refer to "Land Sales Program".

AUTHORITY: Act of June 14, 1926; P. L. 69-386.

SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS
AGENCY: SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program of the Soil Conservation Service, commonly known as the Small Watershed Program, provides a coordinated approach to land and water resource conservation, flood prevention, and water use. Through financial assistance coupled with technical assistance, the Soil Conservation Service assists and cooperates with watershed project sponsors to protect, manage, improve, and develop watershed land and water resources, including recreation, fish, and wildlife resources.

Applications for Federal help in developing and carrying out watershed projects can be initiated by local organizations with authority for such activities under State law. Sponsors include soil and water conservation districts, municipalities, counties, and watershed, flood-control, conservancy, drainage, irrigation, or other special-purpose districts. Designated State agencies must approve applications before consideration and approval by the Soil Conservation Service. If plans include storage structures exceeding 2,500 acre-feet capacity or involves over \$250,000 in Federal construction funds, approval by appropriate Committees of Congress is necessary.

The Small Watershed Program is limited to watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size. Within these project areas, coordinated patterns for conservation of land and water resources are sought by introducing land conservation practices, flood prevention measures, and water-use plans. The land uses introduced and reservoirs created also provide a variety of new recreation opportunities and fish and wildlife habitat.

The Federal Government bears 100 per cent of construction costs applicable to flood prevention. This includes investigations, surveys, preparation of plans and estimates. All costs for land and water rights for purposes other than public recreation and public fish and wildlife developments are borne by the sponsor.

Costs of public recreation and fish and wildlife measures added to a project are shared on a 50-50 basis between the Soil Conservation Service and sponsor. These measures include:

- (1) Land acquisition and access rights.
- (2) Installation of minimum basic facilities for public recreation such as boat docks and ramps, beach development, picnic tables and fireplaces, sanitary facilities, public water supply, power facilities, roads and trails, parking lots, and other similar or related facilities needed for public health, safety, access to and use of the recreation.

SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS (cont'd)

- (3) Enlargement of reservoirs to provide water storage for public recreation.
- (4) Specific fish and wildlife habitat improvements, such as added storage capacity in reservoirs, stream channel improvements, and marsh and development pits for breeding and nesting areas for migratory waterfowl and aquatic mammals.

To be eligible for cost-sharing, Small Watershed Project recreation developments must be open to the public. Projects are limited to one development in plans for less than 75,000 acres, two in plans for 75,000 to 150,000 acres, and three in plans for areas larger than 150,000 acres. Sponsors may charge fees for public recreation if they do not produce revenues in excess of requirements to amortize the initial investment. Such fees may also provide sufficient funds for operation and maintenance of the facilities.

Loans to help sponsors pay their shares of project costs are available from the Farmers Home Administration.

AUTHORITY: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act: App'd. August 3, 1954.

APPENDIX I

Federal Credit Programs related to outdoor recreation
selected for the Valley County Area.

Contents

American Indian Financial Assistance.	12
Economic Development Area Business Loans.	12
Economic Opportunities Loans.	13
Farm Recreation Enterprise Loans.	13, 4
Local Development Company Loans	14, 5
Economic Development Loan Guarantees.	15
Public Facilities Loans	15, 6
Public Works and Development Facilities Loans . .	16
Rural Group Recreational Loans.	16, 7
Small Business Loans.	17

AMERICAN INDIAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
AGENCY: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers a \$30 million Revolving Credit Fund from which loans are made to Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut tribes, cooperatives, credit associations, and individuals. Emphasis is placed on loans which create employment opportunities for individuals and new sources of revenues for the tribes. Terms of loans are for periods of up to 40 years with interest rates ranging by loan purpose from 2 per cent to 5½ per cent simple interest per year. Applicants for loans from private sources.

The loans are available to individuals and organizations for legitimate purposes that promote economic development. Reasonable assurance that the loans can be repaid is required. Loans are available for recreational and tourism attractions and facilities such as establishment of Indian villages, campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming pools, motels, restaurants and tourist lodges.

AUTHORITY: Indian Reorganization Act; Act of June 26, 1936.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREA BUSINESS LOANS
AGENCY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration makes direct, low interest, long-term loans to businesses, including recreation or tourism enterprises to expand or establish needed facilities. This encourages private investment in designated economic development areas or centers. Loans of up to 65 per cent of total project costs, including land, buildings, machinery, and equipment, may be made for up to 25 years. The rate of interest is based on Federal borrowing costs, now about 4 per cent annually. Loans are made for projects which cannot be financed solely through banks or other lending institutions. At least 15 per cent of the total project cost must be provided in the form of equity capital or by a loan inferior in lien to that of the Federal Government.

Loan applications are evaluated on the basis of economic and technical soundness and the economic impact of projects on the areas involved. Employment at the facility, directly related jobs in the area, and the additional income generated are considered. Recreation-tourism project loans may be suitable for generating employment in isolated but scenic areas. Loans are not made to help establishments move from one area to another.

AUTHORITY: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOANS

AGENCY: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration makes loans under authority delegated to it by the Office of Economic Opportunity to persons with very low incomes who want to go into business or are already in business. These loans relax transitional credit standards and instead place emphasis on the character and ability of the individual to repay, rather than on collateral.

Small Business Development Centers staffed with professional workers and sponsored by local citizens, operate the loan programs in local communities. The staff of the Center screens, evaluates and recommends loan applications to the Small Business Administration and offers continuing management assistance to all borrowers. Economic Opportunity Loans are available only where Small Business Development Centers have been established.

The Small Business Administration may lend applicants up to \$15,000 for as long as 15 years as its share of a loan financed jointly with a bank or as a direct Government loan. The interest rates are the same as under the agency's regular loan program, except that lower rates, currently 4 per cent, are charged in redevelopment areas designated under the Public Works and Development Act.

Before making loans, the Small Business Administration may require applicants to take management training to strengthen management skills and improve chances for business success. This management guidance and technical assistance may take the form of individual counseling, small workshops or training courses provided by the Small Business Administration or other groups in the community.

AUTHORITY: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

FARM RECREATION ENTERPRISE LOANS

AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration makes real estate and operating loans to individuals.

To be eligible, applicants must have a farm background and the experience or training needed for the proposed operation. Loans can be used by borrowers to develop recreation enterprises that will supplement their farm income. Loans are limited to operators who will manage the operation and provide primary labor for it. Applicants also must be unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms. A county committee composed of three local farmers passes on the eligibility of applicants.

FARM RECREATION ENTERPRISE LOANS (cont'd)

Real estate loans may be used to develop land and water resources, repair and construct buildings, and purchase land equipment. Recreation enterprises such as campgrounds, swimming facilities, tennis courts, riding stables, vacation cottages, lodges for visitors, lakes and ponds, nature trails, picnic grounds, and shooting preserves can be financed. Maximum loan is \$60,000; with a repayment period not to exceed 40 years and a maximum interest rate of 5 per cent.

Operating loans may be made to purchase recreation livestock and equipment to pay necessary operating expenses. The repayment period varies but cannot exceed seven years. Interest rate is 5 per cent, the maximum that a farmer may borrow as an operating loan is \$35,000.

The Farmers Home Administration gives applicant preliminary assistance in determining engineering and economic soundness, costs and organization, financing, and management matters.

Following this, applicants are expected to arrange for the technical services necessary to design the improvements, prepare estimates of costs, and complete arrangements for organization and financing. If the applicant lacks resources to carry out this work, the Farmers Home Administration may provide additional technical assistance.

The agency conducts periodic inspections to see that loan funds are used as agreed upon and that construction meets approved standards.

AUTHORITY: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOANS

AGENCY: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under this program, communities can form local Development Companies to finance part of the cost of a business enterprise including needed land, buildings, machinery, and equipment for use by an existing small business or a new concern. The Small Business Administration may then furnish the remainder of the required funds to the development company, either directly or in participation with a local bank. Outdoor recreation enterprises and ventures can receive financial aid under this program.

The Small Business Administration may lend up to \$350,000 at 5½ per cent interest and on SBA's share for as long as 25 years, for each small firm to be assisted. The development company is

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOANS (cont'd)

called upon to furnish up to 20 per cent of the cost of each project and must certify that requested financing is not available from private sources.

AUTHORITY: Small Business investment Act of 1958.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES

AGENCY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Working capital loans made by private lenders to projects financed under the Economic Development Area Business loan Program may be guaranteed by the Economic Development Administration.

Guarantees are made upon application by the lender. These may not exceed 90 per cent of the outstanding unpaid balance of the working capital loan. A guarantee is allowed only when working capital is otherwise unavailable from private sources.

AUTHORITY: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

PUBLIC FACILITIES LOANS

AGENCY: COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development provides loans to small communities to cover the full cost of the construction and improvement of local public facilities, including recreation facilities, essential to the health and welfare of the residents.

Loans are available where private financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms to communities of less than 50,000 population, or less than 150,000 in communities near installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency or in redevelopment areas assigned by the Economic Development Administration and to Indian tribes.

Loans are made for a variety of community capital improvements, including recreation facilities and water and sewage developments. The term of the loan may be up to 40 years, depending on the applicant's ability to pay and the estimated useful life of the proposed improvement. When aid is available from other Federal agencies, such as for airports and highways, the Community Resources Development Administration assists only with those parts of the project not covered by the other Federal program.

PUBLIC FACILITIES LOANS (cont'd)

This program uses a \$650 million revolving fund. Application may be made by any local unit of government or State instrumentality which meets the population requirements and which has the legal authority to construct a particular public work and to issue bonds to pay for it. Loans also may be extended to private non-profit corporations for constructing water and sewer facilities in smaller municipalities or rural areas where there is no public body to provide them.

AUTHORITY: Housing Amendments of 1955.

PUBLIC WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES LOANS AGENCY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Loans of up to 100 per cent for public works and development facilities -- including those which will provide outdoor recreation benefits are available from the Economic Development Administration in redevelopment areas where funds are not otherwise available from private or public sources on terms which will permit the accomplishment of the project. Only public or private nonprofit organizations in designated economic development areas may apply for loans.

AUTHORITY: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

RURAL GROUP RECREATIONAL LOANS AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans of up to \$4 million for the development of recreational projects by nonprofit organizations, such as recreation associations; small country towns of 5,500 population or less; and other rural political subdivisions. Borrowing groups must be unable to obtain credit elsewhere; and must have legal capacity to borrow and repay money. The proposed improvements are to serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers and rural residents either by direct use or by economic benefits. Control of the borrowing organization must remain with local farmers and other rural residents; however, others may use the facilities.

Loans may be made for the development of wildlife and recreation areas such as ponds, lakes, parks, sports areas, golf courses, ski slopes, camping facilities, hiking trails, hunting areas and preserves, fishing and boating facilities, and access roads and parking areas.

RURAL GROUP RECREATIONAL LOANS (cont'd)

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to pay; however, the maximum term is forty years. Interest rate on direct loans is about 4½ per cent. Interest rate on insured loans varies but may not exceed 5 per cent.

AUTHORITY: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961;
Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

AGENCY: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Small manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, service concerns and other businesses operated for a profit may borrow from the Small Business Administration. They may use their borrowed funds to construct, expand, or convert facilities; to purchase buildings, equipment, or materials, or for working capital.

Outdoor recreation small businesses which have obtained loans include golf, tennis and ski clubs, day and children's camps; marinas; tent and trailer campgrounds; bathing beaches, inns, lodges and motels; tourist ranches; skating rinks; and horseback stables.

The statutory maximum small business loan to any one borrower is \$350,000. This applies to the agency's share of loan guarantees, immediate participation loans, banks, or direct loans. The Small Business Administration may not participate in or guaranty more than 90 per cent of a total loan. Loans may be for as long as 10 years, plus time for construction of buildings or other facilities if funds are to be used for this purpose. Working capital loans are usually limited to 6 years.

Maximum interest rate for the Small Business Administration's portion of a loan is set by legislation at 5½ per cent and all the agency's direct loans to businesses are at this rate. On guaranteed loans and participations, the financial institution may charge a legal and reasonable rate but in no event more than 8 per cent per year simple interest. On participation loans, the Small Business Administration interest rate may be lowered to 5 per cent, but no less, if the bank also sets the same rate.

The program enables small businesses to obtain loans when they cannot find private financing at reasonable rates and terms and they are not eligible for financing from other government agencies.

AUTHORITY: Small Business Act.

APPENDIX J

Federal Technical Assistance Programs related to
outdoor recreation selected for the Valley County area.

Contents

Economic Development Technical Assistance . . .	J2
Farmers Recreation Cooperatives	J2
Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance	J3
Physical Fitness & Sports Assistance.	J3, 4, 5
Soil Conservation Assistance.	J5, 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AGENCY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Admin. provides an extensive program of technical assistance. This program helps distressed areas understand the scope of their problems as well as their economic and resource potential. Aid is available both to designated redevelopment areas and to other areas having substantial needs of such assistance. Management and operational assistance, including the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, is also given to private firms and local development groups. By law, repayment of technical assistance costs may be required if the assistance is expected to result in substantial benefits to particular cos. for whom the project is undertaken.

This technical assistance program also includes the professional counseling and training of personnel responsible for administration of local, district and State economic development programs.

The Economic Development Administration provides some of the technical assistance directly with its own staff. It furnishes other assistance by contract with private individuals, consulting firms, institutions and universities.

Sample reports issued by EDA include: The Northeast Ski Industry; Tourism at Flathead Lake, Montana; Feasibility of Commercial and Recreation Facilities in the Navaho Indian Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico; and A Program for increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan economy.

AUTHORITY: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

FARMERS' RECREATION COOPERATIVES
AGENCY: FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE.

The Farmer Cooperative Service provides technical assistance to farmers cooperatives, including recreational cooperatives. Upon request from interested cooperatives, the FSC makes special studies, and gives advice based on analysis of available data and previous research. FSC also advised groups which are interested in organizing a farmer cooperative.

FSC staff members review and comment on proposals and programs of urban, user-type recreation cooperatives. Field visits to this type of cooperative may be made when visits can be arranged to coincide with other field work.

The Service also gives advisory assistance to land-grant colleges, and Federal and State agencies in planning and reviewing elements of research projects involving cooperatives.

AUTHORITY: Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926.

OUTDOOR RECREATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AGENCY: BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provides recreation technical assistance and advice to Federal agencies, States and their political subdivisions and private interests including nonprofit organizations. Although BOR works directly with agencies and individuals, because of demand, primary emphasis is given to providing States with recreation skills and "knowhow". This enables the State to assume the major share of providing technical assistance to local governments and the private sector.

Aid to non-Federal interests deals with recreation planning, information on financing programs and an assortment of technical problems. Much assistance and advice is given to State planning agencies in development of their comprehensive outdoor recreation plans. This advice consists of technical information on standards, socio-economic factors and planning methods.

BOR makes on-site investigations of surplus Federal lands for the General Services Administration. These investigations are made when State and local agencies make application to acquire these surplus lands for park and recreation or historic purposes. BOR is also responsible for biennial inspections of such properties to insure that they are used for the purpose for which they were acquired and in accord with the terms of the statute and deeds.

BOR assists the Bureau of Land Management in reviewing applications from States, local governments and public nonprofit organizations desiring to acquire public domain lands for outdoor recreation purposes.

Technical advice also is given to the Department of Housing and Urban Development on open-space land acquisition grants. BOR also assists the Department of Housing and Urban Development in evaluating applications for the outdoor recreation portion of the "701" comprehensive planning grants-in-aid program.

AUTHORITY: Act of May 28, 1963.

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS ASSISTANCE
AGENCY: PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports furnishes various forms of technical assistance in physical fitness and recreation programs and facilities. This assistance is available to schools, recreation agencies, professional and voluntary agencies, industry, sports clubs, and individual citizens. Direct field assistance is provided on a limited basis. The Council sometimes employs consultants for special projects and often refers inquirers to specific sources of help.

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS ASSISTANCE (cont'd)

The Council staff conducts clinics and demonstrations for teachers, recreation leaders, physical directors of Y.M.C.A.'s and similar organizations and professionals. Methods of organizing and conducting conditioning activities are stressed. Recent research findings on physical fitness are interpreted and applied. Technical aid in the programming and conducting of clinics is also given to those who wish to conduct their own educational programs of this kind.

The Council provides technical counsel on a consultative basis to business and industrial organizations interested in establishing or in improving their employee fitness. This service can range from initial program guideline development to analysis and suggested improvement of comparatively sophisticated ongoing fitness programs. It also ranges from programs to involve large employee groups to those concentrating on some specially selected employee segment, e.g., middle management.

The Council provides the same type consultative services and assistance to Federal, State and local governmental units for their employee fitness and recreation programs. Also, it works with other agencies to help them fulfill their responsibilities, e.g., development of an exercise routine and supporting publication, "The Fitness Challenge...in the later years" for the Administration on Aging.

The Council provides generalized guidelines and renders other forms of technical counsel and assistance to any State government which is interested in organizing and operating a Governor's Council on Physical Fitness. This type of Council, Commission, or Committee assists its chief State executive in developing and sponsoring improved physical fitness programs and in his efforts to encourage greater individual and group attention to physical fitness matters. Such organizations also serve as the formal mechanism for eliciting citizen support such as Citizens' Advisory Committees on Physical Fitness.

The Council has stimulated and assisted many States and local school systems in establishing Physical Fitness Demonstration Centers. These Centers exemplify sound practices in health, physical education and recreation and serve as models for other schools and communities in initiating or improving their own fitness programs.

In consultation with national leaders in related professions, the Council has published several booklets in which recommendations are projected for school, college, and community programs. One of these, Physical Fitness Elements in Recreation, contains specific suggestions for coordination of community interests in developing broad recreation programs.

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS ASSISTANCE (cont'd)

The Council also has produced several educational films with the cooperation of business firms. One of these, Community Action for Recreation, presents both motivational and how-to-do-it ideas for community-wide efforts to improve recreation opportunities.

AUTHORITY: Presidential Executive Order 11398 of March 4, 1968.

SOIL CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

AGENCY: SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to private landowners and operators, in carrying out locally adapted soil and water conservation programs. This includes assistance in planning and development of income-producing recreation and fish and wildlife enterprises.

The kind of technical assistance in recreation that SCS provides varies with the type of enterprise being undertaken by the landowner or operator. In general it includes:

- (1) Supplying information on various recreation enterprises for which the land is suited and on the conservation measures needed for each use.
- (2) Supplying information on soils and their suitability for growing trees, shrubs, and grass: for road and trail construction; for building sites for recreation facilities; for septic-tank filter fields; and for dams to impound water.
- (3) Appraising the physical suitability of sites for nature and hiking or riding trails, camping and picnicking, skiing and other winter sports, firebreaks and access lanes, ponds, small lakes, wells, wildlife habitat, parking areas, playgrounds, and shooting preserves.
- (4) Supplying information on plants and their suitability for protective cover on playgrounds, fields, roadsides, dams and wildlife food and cover.
- (5) Assisting in developing, improving, and managing range and pasture for livestock and big game; farm woodlands for wildlife, hiking and camping; water supplies; and fish and wildlife habitat.
- (6) Helping cooperators develop conservation plans that include recreation enterprises either as a primary use or as secondary multiple land use.

SOIL CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE (cont'd)

- (7) Helping cooperators obtain standard construction plans prepared by other agencies for recreation facilities such as cabins, picnic tables, docks, rest rooms, bath houses, diving platforms and parking lots.
- (8) Assistance on soil erosion and water control problems, including those that can best be solved by group action. This assistance often involves the efficient use of disposal of water, stabilization of critical areas, reduction of runoff and prevention of flooding and sedimentation. Farmers, ranchers, and groups who participate normally finance the cost of installing control measures on their land, except for cost sharing through Agricultural Conservation Program pooling agreements.

AUTHORITY: Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum #1516.

APPENDIX K

MANPOWER AID PROGRAM

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS PROGRAM

AGENCY: U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR AND DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

A pilot program to be administered by the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture can be used for needed manpower for recreational developments that involve conservation practices. Youth Conservation Corps will be a 90 day summer program for young men and women from ages 15 - 18. The program will consist of work, conservation education, cultural enrichment and recreation. The Bureau of Land Management, and the Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Indian Reservations are expected to take advantage of this program in Northeastern Montana.

AUTHORITY: Youth Conservation Corps Bill, P. L. 91-738.

APPENDIX L

LEAVENWORTH, WASHINGTON "LIFE" PROGRAM

"LIFE" began again for Leavenworth in September, 1962, when a citizens committee of about a dozen people held several round table meetings to discuss ways and means of helping our community to help itself. For about the first time in its history Leavenworth's citizens were not pulling together. The rift had developed over a high school site and bitterness, together with lack of understanding and communication, had taken over. A Community Study had been explained by Dirk Anderson, Consultant with the Bureau of Community Development of the University of Washington at a chamber of commerce meeting. This seemed like a possible answer for developing a common meeting ground of residents again.

Late in October, 1962, the first advertised public meeting was held, Anderson explained that the main thing accomplished in most communities through self-study was an understanding and awareness of their community by its citizens and what to do to better it. More public meetings were held and each time new people showed up to listen and to ask questions. A town hall meeting was called for January 16, 1963. Publicity about the meeting was extensive with announcements in the press and radio, telephone calls to all residents and leaflets delivered door to door. Nearly 300 attended the meeting and almost unanimously approved the study. Bob Brender was elected chairman and an advisory board was set up. The name "life" -- the first letters from the words "Leavenworth Improvement for Everyone" was selected for the program.

Fifteen committees were appointed with from 10 to 15 members on a committee. Residents had previously filled out committee preference cards. An empty office was loaned to the Life group. Members cleaned and painted it, others loaned or donated furniture. The Chamber of Commerce and the Vesta Jr. Women's Club made contributions of money to start the project. A used memiograph machine was purchased. Later a group of public spirited citizens donated, or loaned, \$50 each to keep things going. Other projects brought in more funds.

About the first task taken was a local census and public opinion poll, along with a characteristics survey. The results were interesting and enlightening. From then on, committees were meeting almost every night of the week, gathering facts, distributing questionnaires and compiling results. As a committee finished its job a public meeting was held to give the community the results

and recommendations. These meetings ended in discussion groups in order to get expressions of opinions from all angles. It was a big job, but the people enjoyed working together.

Thirteen of the original 15 committees completed reports. They included: Organization, Library, Recreation, Church, Planning and Beautification, Trades and Services, Health, Youth-Parent, Education, Tourism, Government, Creative Activities, Labor and Industry. Many recommendations from these committee reports have been accomplished. Others are in the process. The Agriculture committee failed to function. The History committee is active, with chairman Tom Greene now devoting a great amount of time gathering information and pictures.

Many of the recommendations of the Community Study Committees have been put into action programs but probably the most far reaching is the Alpine facelifting of the business district which was recommended by the Tourism Committee in their report in July, 1964.

In June, 1965, a meeting of the merchants was called to discuss a change for the business district. Cardboard scale model buildings in an Alpine theme were shown and the idea caught on. One building was completed late in 1965 and became a shining example of what could be done. The spring and summer of 1966 saw many more buildings transformed as roof structures changed, pastel stucco replaced old brick and wood, balconies appeared as if by magic and flowers were everywhere. Ornamental lights were put on the beautifully remodeled buildings and the crowning touch was when Bavarian artist, Herbert Schrami, was brought to town and fascinated citizens watched him paint murals on the buildings.

The remodeling has been done at the expense of the property owners, on their own initiative, with a faith in the future. The job is authentic, under the direction of an architect. More remodeling is planned and a Bavarian bandstand will be built in the City Park, which faces the buildings, along with a fountain.

Two new gift shops opened in Leavenworth during the summer of 1966, featuring imported items. Several business buildings have been purchased by out-of-town investors who came and liked what they saw and the spirit of the town and felt it was a good place to be in business. They plan to remodel in the near future.

Much publicity has come to Leavenworth in the past couple of years, most of it free to the community.

Source: "Leavenworth Echo" Sonnenschein Edition, 1969-1970, p8.

APPENDIX M

Slide Show Script
promoting
Recreational Sites
in
Northeastern Montana

APPENDIX M

(1) Howdy folks, and welcome to the wide open spaces of Valley County and northeastern Montana, truly the Big Sky Country.

(2) Here the rolling hills and prairie lands of the northern high plains with the prickly pear, sage and high grasses reach out to meet the sky on distant horizons. (3) Here the beauty and fragrance of wild roses early on a summer evening offer solace and inspiration to traveler and local resident alike.

(4) Here rolling farmlands contrast sharply with rugged badlands. (5) The area abounds with fascinating geological and cultural history. Some of the fossil beds to the south of Fort Peck in Badlands, such as these, date back millions of years to times when this region was covered with a vast inland sea. (6) Other interesting geological formations are a result of glaciation and date from times when the Missouri River was pushed from its original course, where the Milk River now flows, into its present location, by giant ice sheets which moved in from the North.

(7) Historically, northeastern Montana has a rich heritage from its original human inhabitants, the American Indian, who wandered these plains following the great herds of game which lived here then. We can see evidence of their habitation from these teepee rings, or circles of stone, which were used to hold down the sides of their dwellings. (8) These rings are four miles north of Hwy 2 near Vandalia, but similar ones may be found in abundance throughout the region. (9) Further evidence of pre-historic Indian habitation may be found at Buffalo Jump sites like this one south of the Milk River near Hinsdale. Herds of buffalo were stampeded over these cliffs, killing some, crippling others. The cripples were then dispatched with lance or arrow. The slaughtered animals were then almost entirely utilized. The meat for food, the skin for clothes and shelter and some of the bones for implements and ceremonies. Buffalo Jumps were used throughout the years and are easily identified by bone chips and occasional artifacts found at their base.

During the early 1800's, Lewis and Clark passed this way during their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. (10) But thereafter, except for trappers and traders, white men had little influence on the region until the 1880's when the days of the open range and cattle industry was begun. (11) Texas longhorns were trailed to northeastern Montana and elsewhere in the northern prairies to take advantage of the vast amounts of grass. The buffalo were gone, and the American Indian was reduced from a once proud people to wards of the State and placed on reservations. The land was being tamed. Hardy cowboys and shepherds entered the area with their vast herds of cattle and sheep. (12)

They left their marks throughout the region with such dwellings as these old stone line camps (13 - pause) and this (14) herders monument (pause).

(15) The early 1900's saw the closing of the open range and the arrival of a defferent breed of men, the homesteader. Facing many hardships, these resourceful people began to turn the prarie sod and grow crops where the buffalo and elk once grazed. (16) Traces of their original farms and dwellings, such as this sod house and (17) log cabin are still to be seen throughout northeastern Montana. (18) The weather and the land were hard on these early arrivals and their industry, in many cases, could not overcome the dry years of the 1930's. (19) The homes they build now stand mute testimony to their dreams and hopes. (20) Towns grew up, flourished, (21) and died (pause). Throughout the region, the scenes of earlier ways of life give us nostalgic evidence of times past.

(22) Time moves on, however, and Valley County cannot and does not live in the past. Many of the old places survived the hard years and are very much used and useful today. (23) Here we see the old Etchart Stone Ranch in South Valley County, (24) and the log ranch near Valdalia, which are historical attractions as well as servicable dwellings in the present.

(25) Today, the economy of Valley County is based on agriculture, and here we see an aerial photo of Glasgow, the hub of the region, surrounded by fertile fields of wheat and barley. (26) Glasgow is a busy little city of over 5,000 people. It is the center of trade for the entire area. (27) In this picture, the local merchants are displaying their wares on the outside for the annual Crazy Daze event. (28) Glasgow is a modern city, with facilities often found only in much larger urban areas.

(29) Just east of town is a large livestock company where cattle from throughout the region are bought and sold.

(30) To the north is the AVCO-Glasgow industrial community where diversified industrial use is made of the old Glasgow Air Force Base.

(31) District six of the Montana Fish and Game Department is headquartered in Glasgow. (32) The Civic Center houses the offices of city government and also serves for recreational purposes. (33) Parks (pause - 34), swimming pools (pause - 35) and ball diamonds are utilized for local, recreation and sporting events, but are also available for use by visitors. (36) Likewise the Valley Ridgerunners Saddle Club, (37) the Sunnyside Golf Club, with watered fiarways and greens, provide recreational outlets for all interested persons. (38) The Valley Bowman Association maintains an archery course and the (39) Glasgow

Recreation Department is rivaled by none in the State for providing instruction and opportunities for participation in recreation programs. (42) Glasgowites are interested in square dancing and the National Convention will be held here next year. (43) A pioneer museum preserves the heritage of Valley County for local people and visitors. (44) A visitor information center is maintained in a caboose behind the museum by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture to aid tourists in planning their stay in the area. (45) Glasgow is also home of the Northeastern Montana Fair, an annual event with all the excitement of carnival, livestock, crafts and merchandise displays, stage shows and a rodeo.

Let us now take a quick tour of Valley County and see what there is of interest. (46) First, traveling east out of Glasgow, we come to Tiger Butte, named Panther Mountain by Lewis and Clark when they visited the area in 1805. (47) From the top of Tiger Butte, they were able to view the surrounding countryside for miles around. It is said that the Butte was used by the Indians and Cavalry for signaling and scouting in earlier days.

(48) Next, we come to Nashua, a quiet, pleasant little town that serves as the east gateway to the famous Fort Peck Dam and recreation area. (49) Further east is Frazer, a small community on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation noted for its annual (50) Red Bottom Indian Celebration. To the north are scenes that have all but passed from the accelerated ways of life in other parts of the country. (51) Towns such as Larslan, so small that it boasts only a post office and a school, as seen here, School enrollment is five pupils. (52) Richland, a town of about 75 people, miles from pavement, but nevertheless important to the rural population that surrounds it. (53) Likewise Glentana is a part of the grass roots rural America that is rapidly fading from our lives today. (54) One roomed school houses, such as this one on Snake Creek, may conjur up sentimental and nostalgic feelings in some. It is still a very real part of the way of life in rural areas of Valley County, and who is to say that Boston or Chicago has anything better, or even as good.

Some of the small towns have developed camping and picnic areas, such as these at (55) Hinsdale (pause - 56), Opheim (pause - 57), Frazer (pause - 58). Throughout Valley County and all of northeastern Montana the traveler will be constantly amazed at the variety of scenery which goes unnoticed (59) by persons traveling only the highways. (60) Wildlife abounds in this region of Montana, and surprisingly, opportunities for viewing wild creatures surpasses the Western part of the State, long noted for wildlife abundance. Here, antelope may be seen at a distance near the center of the picture, and there always seems to be a showoff who will let you get (61) close -- and (62) closer. Other important game animals which may be seen include (63) elk (pause-64)

and deer (pause). (65) Prairie grouse are an important upland game and the area abounds in (66) waterfowl: ducks and geese. Here, too, the scarce (67) prairie dog may be seen if one knows where to look. Once abundant throughout the prairie west, this little critter has been poisoned because of its damage to range land to virtual extinction in most other areas. (68) This is a picture of a dog town west of Thoeny in west Valley County. The little hills are the prairie dog's homes and can be seen stretching to the horizon. Prairie dogs are fun to watch and a few should always be maintained for this reason. Of course, one can always see (69) gophers (pause) and (70) jackrabbits.

(71) Throughout the county region and all of eastern Montana, impoundments, mostly for stock watering purposes, provide habitat for waterfowl and (72) ones suitable are stocked by the Montana Fish and Game Department with catchable fish for the angler.

(73) The Fort Peck Dam and recreation area is the greatest attraction in eastern Montana, drawing thousands of tourists each year. (74) From the air you can see that the reservoir, formed by a four mile long earthen dam, is huge. It contains more shoreline than the entire state of California. (75) Named for old Fort Peck, an early trading post and Indian Agency, the development has become useful (76) for downstream flood control (pause - 77), for electrical production (pause - 78) as well as recreation. (79) The powerhouses, seen here from the Missouri River (80) below the dam, supply 165,000 kilowatts of power at peak output (pause for change of slide trays). (1) They also serve as a visitors center and museum. (2) The spillway is over a mile long and is used only when the water level of the (3) reservoir becomes dangerously high.

(4) The town of Fort Peck contains the administrative buildings of the Corps of Engineers, who built and maintain the dam, the reservoir and the surrounding area. (5) There is also a fine hotel for visitors, and a (6) rustic theater where movies and live summer stock plays can be enjoyed. (7) Inside are old posters, well worth the stop to view.

(8) For the outdoor recreationist, the Fort Peck area is a mecca. It includes the downstream campgrounds (pause - 9), the downstream picnic area (pause - 10), the horseshoe pits (pause - 11), Tail water Park (pause - 12), the reservoir campground and picnic areas (pause - 13), playgrounds for the kids (pause - 14), a marina where visitors may rent boats, motors and fishing equipment. (15) The fishing off the dam is excellent and the angler may catch (16) northern pike, saunder, croppie, walleye, golden eye, trout and Coho Salmon. (17) For swimmers, there's the Fort Peck pool, (18) the dredge cut area provides swimming, (19) picnicing, boating, waterskiing and fishing opportunities. (20) For those who are interested, the viewing isn't bad either. (21)

The Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife maintain the wildlife exhibit near Fort Peck. (22) Here visitors may see geese and other water fowl, (23) antelope, deer, (24) and the American Bison. (25) There is also a pen containing several Texas Longhorn Steers, and it is proposed that in the future There will be a pen for elk and also a prairie dog town.

Let us now take a tour around the reservoir and see what recreation areas are available for public use. (26) A scenic drive through badlands south of Fort Peck brings us to (27) Rock Creek Park and Bear Creek fishing camp. Here camping, picnicing, fishing and boating facilities are available. (28) Traveling further, on the southeast side of the reservoir, we come to Hell Creek Park. Here the facilities are much the same. (29) Between Rock Creek and Hell Creek State Parks, is the Bug Creek fossil area, an area so famous that it is eligible for inclusion in the National Natural Landmarks Registry. Here the visitor may find fossils millions of years old if he is willing to get out and search for them. (30) At the extreme west end of the reservoir is James A. Kipp State Park. (31) Here the Missouri River and surrounding area looks much the same as it did when Lewis and Clark went through it in 1805 and again in 1806. (32) Just north of Kipp Park, the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Range has provided the visitor with a wildlife tour of 20 stops. The tour interprets wildlife management relationships and offers the visitor the chance to see wildlife in its natural state. (33) A few miles to the north, we come to the Little Rocky Mountains. (34) The timbered slopes of the (35) Little Rockies contrast nicely with the grasslands that stretch to the east. Rich in history, the tiny (36) communities of Landusky (pause - 37) and Zortman, once booming mining towns, which may again boom, this time with visitors, come to enjoy the scenery and historical surroundings. (38) Realizing this recreation potential, the Bureau of Land Management has recently developed and maintained two camping areas, one near each town.

(39) Leaving the Little Rocky Mountains, we can return to the north shore of Fort Peck Reservoir, where the country, like this, may be seen in south Phillips and Valley Counties. This area is so remote and inaccessible that it maintains pre white man primitive characteristics. 50,000 acres have been proposed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife to be included under the National Wilderness classification system. Under this system, the land would be kept in its primitive condition for wildlife, science and recreation. Developments would be allowed only as necessary for administrative purposes. Domestic grizing is not an important land use at present, and would be allowed to continue, even if wilderness classification is granted.

(40) Further to the east we find the scenic, rolling grazing lands of South Valley County and finally come to the (41) Pines, a well developed recreation area. (42) It is a beautiful region

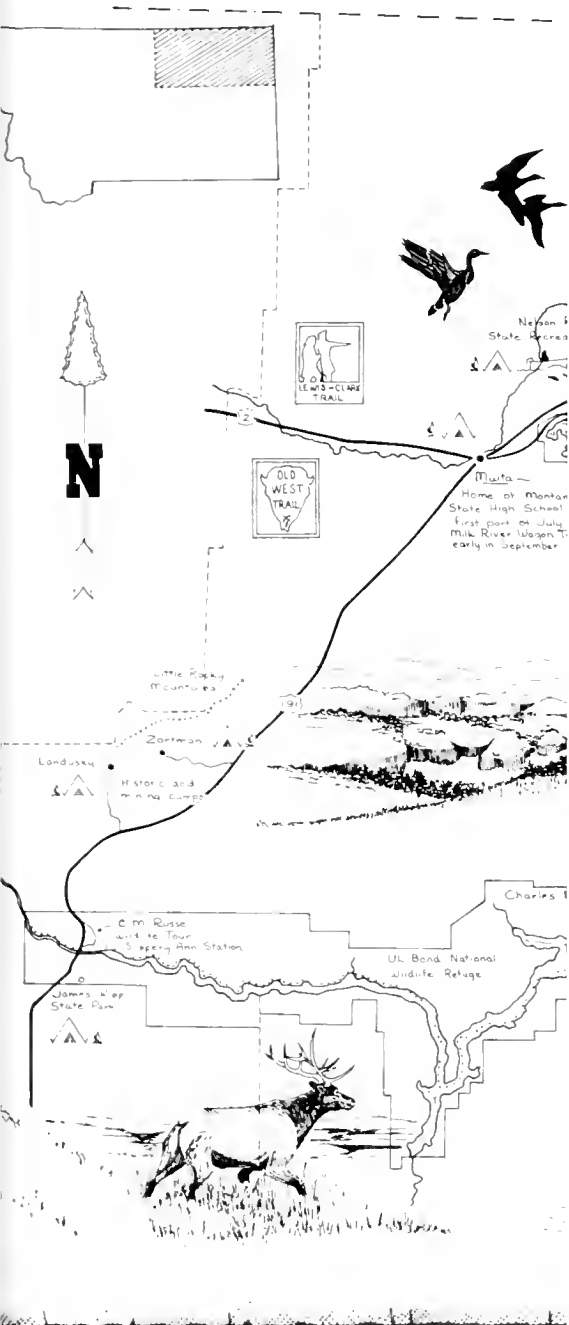
for camping, picnicing, swimming, nature study and (43) general human enjoyment. (44) As the sun sets on the Pines, we would hope that you have become as enthusiastic (45) about this area as we are, and we propose (46) that you relax and stay a while. (47) Enjoy yourselves, discover the country where Charlie Russell, the famous Montana cowboy artist, punched cattle in the 1890's. Stay and see Russell Country.

APPENDIX N

Northeastern Montana's Recreationland Map

This map showing and describing many of the recreational opportunities available in northeastern Montana was prepared as a part of this study to be used for promoting the Region. The excellent art work is that of Miss Rita Pauloski.

NORTHEASTERN MONTANA RECREATIONLAND



Development Internships, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education,

PO Drawer "P", Boulder, Colorado 80302.

10/10/10

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The preceding report was completed by an intern during the summer of 1970.

The project was part of the Economic Development Internship Program sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The purpose of the internship program is to bring together organizations involved in economic development and institutions of higher education in the West. It is felt that this will be of benefit to both.

For economic development organizations, the program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is the organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with the economic health of the West for some time, since it bears directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method of meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. Appreciation is due Dr. Roger Prior of the Office of Economic Research, Economic Development Administration, US Department of Commerce, for the initial financial support which made this program possible.

For further information write Bob Hullinghorst, Program Director, Economic Development Internships, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, PO Drawer "P", Boulder, Colorado 80302.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The preceding report was completed by an intern during the summer of 1970. The project was part of the Economic Development Internship Program sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The purpose of the internship program is to bring together organizations involved in economic development and institutions of higher education in the West. It is felt that this will be of benefit to both.

For economic development organizations, the program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is the organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with the economic health of the West for some time, since it bears directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method of meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. Appreciation is due Dr. Roger Prior of the Office of Economic Research, Economic Development Administration, US Department of Commerce, for the initial financial support which made this program possible.

For further information write Bob Hullinghorst, Program Director, Economic Development Internships, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, PO Drawer "P", Boulder, Colorado 80302.

